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THE

BOTANICAL REGISTER:

CONSISTING OF

Coloured Figures

OF

EXOTIC PLANTS,

CULTIVATED IN

BRITISH GARDENS;

WITH THEIR

HISTORY AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

THE DESIGNS BY

Sydenham Edwards,

AND OTHERS.

VOL. IX.

———viret semper———nec fronde caducâ
Carpitur.

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JASMINUM paniculatum.

Small-flowered China Jasmine.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. JASMINEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 104. *Div. II.* *Brown prod.* 1. 520.
JASMINUM. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 1.

Div. Foliis ternatis.

J. *paniculatum*, fruticosum, erectum, undique læve; foliis (coriaceis) ternatis; foliolis ovalibus, obtusè acuminatis; paniculis terminalibus; (corollâ 5-fidâ.) *Roxburgh flor. ind.* 1. 97; *(ex angl. vers.)*
Sam-yeip-son-hing. *Sinicè; (fide Roxb. l. c.)*

Frutex *erectus, glaber;* rami *stricti teretes foliaque subtùs atomis callosis nigris crebrè punctata.* Fol. *pallidiùs virentia, coriacea, ternata (rarò foliorum lateralium abortû simplicia), decussato-distantia, divaricata, enervia, petiolata:* foliola *ovali-oblonga, acuminata, biuncialia latitudine ⅔ unciæ vel circitèr, petiolulata.* Paniculæ *terminales, laxæ, multifloræ, brachiatæ, divaricatæ, infernè foliosæ,* pedunculis *imis trifloris* axique communi *angulosis,* pedicellis *unifloris calyce vix longioribus:* bracteæ *subulatæ breves pedunculos pedicellosque laterales arctè subtendentes.* Flores *parvi, albi, gratissimè olentes.* Cal. *colore et substantiâ foliorum, oblongus, cylindraceus, estriatus, enervis, corollæ tubo pluriès brevior, minutè 5-dentatus.* Cor. ¼ *unciæ longa v. circitèr,* limbus *5-partitus, stellatus, tubo stricto gracili semunciali denique flavescente brevior, laciniis 2 interioribus subangustioribus cum acumine conspicuiore.* Antheræ *inclusæ, flavæ, lineares,* filamentis *parùm longiores:* pollen *granulosum, flavum.* Stigma *inclusum, lanceolato-lineare, compressum, pruinosum,* stylo *vix brevius.*

Introduced, according to Dr. Roxburgh, into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, from Canton; and within three or four years into the collections of this country, where it is treated as a hothouse plant.

The blossom, perhaps the smallest of the genus, diffuses a rich, but delicate, fragrance.

Drawn at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, in the King's Road, Chelsea; where it is in flower for months together.

An upright branching polished shrub, and, in this climate at least, of a palish green: *branches* stiff, straight, cylindrical, and as well as the underside of the foliage thickly speckled with minute black dotlike calli. *Leaves* ternate (seldom, by the failure of the two lateral leaflets, simple), leathery, firm, decussately distant, divaricate,

nerveless, petioled; *leaflets* ovally oblong, lanceolately tapered, shortly stalked, generally rather less than two inches in length by about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in breadth. *Panicles* terminal, many-flowered, loosely brachiate, divaricate, leafy at the lower part, *lower peduncles* 3-flowered and as well as the *common axis* angular; *pedicles* 1-flowered hardly longer than the calyx; *bractes* short, subulate, subtending closely both the peduncles and lateral pedicles. *Flowers* white, upright. *Calyx* of the colour and substance of the leaves, oblong, cylindrical, without nerve or streak, several times shorter than the tube of the corolla, minutely and pointedly 5-toothed. *Corolla* about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long: *limb* sixpartite, radiate, shorter than the straight stiff slender *tube* which turns to a reddish yellow as the flower goes off; two inner segments rather narrow and further tapered than the rest. *Anthers* enclosed, deep yellow, linear, but little longer than their filaments. *Stigma* enclosed, lanceolately linear, compressed, frosted, nearly as long as the *style*.

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ASTRAPÆA Wallichii.

Rosy Astrapæa.

MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA*.

Nat. ord. MALVACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 271. *Sect.* V. (*rectiùs VI.*) Stamina basi in urceolum sessilem connata, sterilia fertilibus intermixta, definita aut rariùs indefinita.

ASTRAPÆA. *Flores* umbellati involucrati. *Involucrum* (polyphyllum inæquale). *Cal.* simplex, 5-phyllus, 1-bracteatus. *Petala* 5, convoluto-clausa. *Stam.* 25, in tubo corollifero connata, quorum 5 sterilia. *Germ.* 5-loculare, oligospermum. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 5. *Lindley collect. bot.* 14.

Astrapæa Wallichii. *Lindley loc. cit. tab.* 14; (*plantâ siccatâ Herbarii Lambertiani desumpta.*)

Arbor *magna*. Rami *crassi, teretes, tomentosi*. Fol. *grandia, alterna, suborbiculata, cordata, acuminata, crenato-serrata, plana, suprà pubescentia, subtùs tomentosa, marginibus sinûs basilaris imbricatis; nervi* 5 (7) *à basi radiati, venæ concentricæ*. Petioli *triunciales, teretes, pilosi*; stipulæ *magnæ, ovatæ, appressæ, subundulatæ, tomentosæ, medio crassæ, uninerves*. Flores *in capitulis (cernuis) axillaribus, longè pedunculati, involucrati*. Pedunculi (*reflexi*) *hirsuti*. Involucr. *duplex,* (*ex nobis simplex inæquale*) *exterius diphyllum, interius polyphyllum, foliolis magnis, subrotundo-ovatis, acuminatis, pilosis, venosis, interioribus sensim minoribus et angustioribus*. Flores *densi, circitèr* 100 *in quovis involucro, pedicellati, coccinei* (*rosei*). Cal. (*membranaceus, obsoletè coloratus*) *pentaphyllus, villosus, bracteâ lanceolatâ* (*colore et substantiâ calycis?*) *subtensus, foliolis linearibus* (*lineari-ligulatis*) *obtusis erectis corollâ brevioribus*. Pet. 5, (*tenuia, corrugata*), *oblonga, rotundata, convoluto-clausa* (*campanulato-erecta, glabra*). Stam[a]. *in tubo longo* (*unciali*) *cylindraceo, corollifero connata, corollæ longitudine*. Anth[æ]. *fertiles* 20 (*melino-lutescentes lineari-oblongæ, erectæ, introrsæ basi sagittatæ,* polline *melino è granulis sphæricis grumoso*), *steriles* 5 (*sanguineo-rubentes, lanceolatæ, fertilium polline onustæ*); *hæ subulatæ, illæ oblongæ, biloculares, apiculatæ*. Germ. *superum, hirsutum, 5-loculare, loculi dispermi; ovula horizontalia*. Stylus *filiformis, exsertus* (*albicans*) *versùs basin hirsutus*. Stig[a]. 5, Lindley l. c. (*rosea, longa, contorta. Resecto pedunculo à vulnere copiosè profluit mucus crassus tenax atque limpidissimus*).

The drawing of this beautiful species was taken last December in the Kew Garden, by favour of Mr. Aiton. The plant had been sent by Dr. Wallich from the Calcutta collection. Nothing certain is known of the native spot; but it has been surmised that seed was carried from the Mauritius to Calcutta, and that the plant came originally from Madagascar.

The figure in Mr. Lindley's work having been done from a dried sample, the slight failures in its general exactness, when compared with the living plant, are such only as are imputable to that circumstance. The peduncles and umbel are represented upright instead of reflexed, and the bractes and calyx as green and foliaceous instead of faintly coloured and membranous. We do not see however, even in the dried plant, why the involucre should have been described as twofold, instead of simple with unequal leaflets, as it really is. We had no opportunity of inspecting a perfect flower; but our draughtsman assured us that, in the umbel he drew from, no portion of the stigmas appeared above the anthers as in the native samples; a circumstance probably owing to want of force in the individual umbel, the last produced on the plant that season; others had blown nearly two months before. The petals seemed slightly rumpled, somewhat in the way of those of the Poppy.

A copious flow of ropy limpid mucilage followed the cutting asunder of the flowerstalk, affording a striking exemplification of that part of the economy of the order.

A miniature figure of the entire plant (said to grow to a large tree) is placed in our plate by the side of the inflorescence, and also one of the smallest leaves, each of its natural size.

" The subject of the article had been referred by Dr. Wallich originally " to PENTAPETES and subsequently to DOMBEYA. To us it seems to dif- " fer much more from those two genera than they do from each other, not " only in general appearance, but in technical character. Not to mention " the great double involucre of ASTRÁPÆA, which is at least of as much " importance as the bracteæ, or outer calyx as they are usually termed, of " many genera of this order, DOMBEYA and PENTAPETES have an outer " calyx of 3 leaves; ASTRAPÆA has none; but in its room one large bracte, " which subtends the calyx properly so called; DOMBEYA and PENTAPETES " have an almost expanded corolla; ASTRAPÆA has its petals rolled toge- " ther like ACHANIA. There is a difference too in the number of stamens, " but this perhaps is not of so much consequence as the great length of their " tube, as compared with the shallow cup of PENTAPETES and DOMBEYA. " The same observations are applicable to PTEROSPERMUM (PENTAPETES " of Jussieu), but that has neither bracte nor outer calyx; its flowers are " solitary and its whole habit very different. Whether the seeds of ASTRA- " PÆA are winged or not we have no means of judging, except from the " ovules, which exhibit no trace of any appendage. The germen appears " to be that of a capsule of a thin rather than a woody nature." *Lindley loc. cit.*

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HOLMSKIOLDIA sanguinea.

Crimson Holmskioldia.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. VERBENACEÆ. *Jussieu in ann. du mus.* 7. 63. *Brown prod.* 1. 510; *et suprà fol.* 620.

HOLMSKIOLDIA. *Cal.* campanulatus, amplus, coloratus, indivisus. *Cor.* ringens: labio superiore bilobo; inferiore trifidi laciniâ mediâ majore. *Bacca* 4-partibilis, segmentis monospermis. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 65. Germen 1, non 4.

Holmskioldia sanguinea. *Retz. obs.* 6. 31. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 360. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 65. *Hoffm. phytogr. blætt.* 36. *t.* 2.
Hastingia coccinea. *Smith exot. bot.* 2. 41. *t.* 80.
Hastingia augusta. *Kœnig MSS. in Herb. Banks.*
Platunium rubrum. *Jussieu in ann. du mus.* 7. 76.

Frutex *de basi brachiato-ramosus, ramis imis procumbentibus radicantibus, novellis obsoletè 4-gonis lanuginosis.* Fol. *opposita ovata v. cordata, serrata, acuminata, albo-puncticulata, subvillosa, 3-4-uncialia,* petiolo *quater ferè breviore.* Racemi *brachiato-paniculati, laxi terminales, axi pedicellisque subvillosis; floribus concoloribus sanguineo-rubentibus.* Cal. *rotatus, obsoletè 5-fidus, subbilabiato-repandus, utrinque subvillosus, venosus, persistens, corollâ plurimùm brevior, fundo centrali brevissimo tubuloso conico.* Cor. *angusta recurvato-prostans, tubato-elongata, utrinque subpubescens, compressa, uncialis v. ultrà;* tubus *calyce longior;* limbus *brevis, labiato-partitus, lobulis rotundatis, superioribus 4 brevissimis, subæqualibus, inferiore declinato bis longiore.* Fil^a. *breviùs didynama, laxè pubescentia villis glandulosis coccineis reflexis.* Anth^æ. *emicantes, oblongæ, ovato-sagittatæ, fuscæ.* Stylus *filiformis filamentis æqualis sed gracilior, glaberrimus, suprà coccineus:* stigma *acumen breve continuum albicans transversè fissum lobulo altero bis ferè longiore.* Germ. *parvulum, granuloso-scabrum, argenteo-candicans, sub4gono-globosum angulis rotundatis, 4-loc., loculis monospermis.*

The plant of the drawing flowered last December at the garden of Comtesse de Vandes, Bayswater; we believe, for the first time in this country. It had been cultivated in the hothouse; but owing either to the dark cold season of the year, or accidental weakness of the plant, the blossom proved inferior in size and brilliancy of colour to the Indian samples we have seen; though perfect in other respects.

The germen is a small round obsoletely quadrangular granularly roughened silvery-white body, without the slightest appearance of a quadruple division at the exterior; and

we should have had no hesitation in allotting the species to ANGIOSPERMIA, even if it had not been already transferred from GYMNOSPERMIA in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

Holmskiold is the name or title of a Dane, whose botanical productions, in the opinion of Retzius, have rendered it worthy of being communicated to the present genus. The appellation has been criticized as uncouth to our utterance, but still we suspect it will be more easily pronounced by an Englishman, than the generic one so justly derived from our monosyllable Smith can be by a Dane or indeed any foreigner.

" This very elegant plant was brought originally from " China into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, though native " of the interior parts of Bengal. In the garden it grows " to be a small tree if trained up with a single stem, but " if left alone the branches spread far around from the base " of the stem close to the ground and strike root. The " bark is ash-coloured and tolerably smooth. The flower- " ing is in the cold season, when nothing can exceed it in " beauty."

" *Branches* numerous, brachiate, while young somewhat " 4-sided and a little downy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, " cordate, serrate, long-pointed, a little downy, 3-4 inches " long: *petioles* $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the leaf, downy. *Pa- " nicles* or *compound racemes* terminal, brachiate: *peduncles* " and *pedicles* a little hairy. *Bractes*, the longer petioled " cordate, the smaller lanceolate. *Flowers* numerous, pretty " large, of a most beautiful scarlet colour, slightly tinged " with orange, inodorous. *Calyx* of one piece, very large, " gradually widening into an ample bell, with a slightly " 5-lobed border, coloured like the corolla, permanent. " *Corolla* 1-petalled, irregular; tube longer than the calyx, " projecting with a slight curve downwards; compressed, " widening gradually to the orifice, a little hairy on the in- " side; limb small, 5-parted, under segment larger. *Sta- " mens* from the middle of the tube, slightly protruded and " declined, somewhat downy. *Anthers* oval. *Germen* su- " perior 4-lobed, 4-celled, 4-seeded, (ovule) attached a " little above the middle. *Style* declinate in the direction " of the stamens, and of the same length. *Stigma* acute, " slightly two-parted. *Capsule* 4-lobed, 4-partible, each

" lobe obliquely turbinate, clavate, wrinkled, the size of a
" small Lentil, one-celled, one-valved, of a thick soft
" spongy substance, and dark brownish black colour: *seed*
" conformed to the interior of the cell; *integument* single,
" pretty thick white soft and tough; *albumen* none; *embryo*
" erect, of an almondlike substance; *cotyledons* 2, oval,
" thick; *plumule* small lunulate; *radicle* oval, inferior."
Roxb. MSS.

Introduced in 1796, by Mr. Peter Good. Dr. Roxburgh mentions a second species, found wild in Silhet, and names it *scandens,* though he doubts its being really distinct from *sanguinea,* and suspects the apparent difference to lie between the wild and the cultivated states of the two plants.

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MANETTIA coccinea.
Red-flowered Manettia.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RUBIACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 196. *Div. III.* Fructus monocarpus bilocularis polyspermus. Stamina 4. Folia opposita, caulis herbaceus aut frutescens.

MANETTIA. *Cal.* 4-5-8-partitus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, 4-5-partita (regularis): fauce barbatâ. *Caps.* oblonga, bilocularis, bivalvis; valvis duplicatis. *Sem.* numerosa, imbricata, alata. (*Stam.* 4-5. *Plantæ volubiles aut scandentes.*) *Persoon syn.* 1. 134.

M. *coccinea*, foliis ovali-ovatove oblongis acuminatis nervosis subtùs glabris; ramulis floriferis 3-5-floris axillaribus oppositis folio plurimùm longioribus; calyce 8-partito.

Manettia coccinea. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 625.

Nacibæa coccinea. *Aubl. guian.* 1. 96. *t.* 37. *fig.* 1. *Lamarck encyc.* 4. 415. *illustr. gen. t.* 64.

Frutex *sarmentosus volubilis longissimè scandens, ramis teretibus supernè ramulosis infrà subaphyllis cortice pallido glabro.* Fol. *decussato-distantia, ovalia v. ovata, lanceolato-acuminata, bi-triuncialia latitudine subduplo minore, basin versùs plùs minùsve attenuata, subtùs nervis varicosis adscendentibus notata glabraque suprà villis minutis deciduis (vix nisi oculo armato manifestis) pubescentia:* pet. *brevior:* stipulæ *interpetiolares virides breves transversè dilatatæ glanduloso-denticulatæ.* Ramuli *in ramis superni, axillares oppositi, folio longiores, diphylli, 3-flori v. iterum divisi 5-flori;* flores *erecti, unus terminalis, cæteri foliolorum axillares;* pedicelli *flore plurimùm longiores glabri virides.* Cal. *germinis continuus, 8phyllus, viridis, villosus, corollæ tubo brevior, revolutè divaricatus, persistens, foliolis lineari-subulatis ab invicem distantibus.* Cor. *1-petala, hypocrateriformis, è miniato-coccineo pallescens:* tubus *subsemuncialis, erectus, calyce longior, albus rubro-punctatus, ore pilis flavis articulatis erectis limbo brevioribus coronatus, intus infra medium aliis minoribus, cæterum similibus, barbatus: limbi 4-partiti* laciniæ *coloratiores, ovatæ, rotatæ, tubo satìs breviores.* Fil[a]. *ad barbam tubum釘 internè propè basin circumeunte inserta:* anth[æ]. *inclusæ, introrsæ, pallidæ, oblongæ, biloculares, posticè annexæ.* Stylus *filiformis longitudine tubi:* stig. *lobuli 2 oppositi ovali-oblongi compressi virides.* Germ. *vix brevius calyce, oblongum, cylindricum, sæpiùs subcoloratum, subtilissimè laxèque pubescens, lineis viridibus 8 striatulum, basi cuneatum, biloc. dissepimento medio:* ovula *plurima compressa alata receptaculo utroque dissepimenti affixa arctèque sursùm imbricata.*

No species of this genus appears to have been introduced before the present; which was lately raised by Mr. Anderson at the Physic Garden, Chelsea, from seed from Trinidad.

The drawing was taken in Mr. Colvill's hothouse, in the King's Road; where the plant exceeded 14 or 15 feet in length, and divided into numerous branches, twined together by their growth in the way of a rope, on which a multitude of short lateral flowerbearing branchlets appeared in succession for two months together or more. The stem and lower part of the principal branches were destitute of leaves.

The character of "many-flowered racemes" has been intruded by Willdenow upon the original specific definition of the species, and is incorrect; the branchlets being in fact generally 3-flowered, sometimes 5-flowered. A Guiana sample, the prototype of Aublet's species, has been deposited in Mr. Brown's Herbarium, where there is also another from Trinidad, having somewhat narrower leaves.

The foliage has been usually described as smooth, and is so on the under side, but on the upper we could perceive a minute nap scarcely observable by the naked eye, and probably deciduous. The hairs that crown the mouth of the tube of the corolla, as well as those that beard the lower part of the interior, are numerously jointed. The stem and branches are of a flexible tough wood covered with a smooth extremely pale bark. The shrub forms altogether an ornamental climber for the trellis and columns of a hothouse.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly, March 1. 1823. S. Watts. sc

MASSONIA longifolia: β; *candida.*

Oblong-leaved Massonia.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.

MASSONIA. *Cor.* infera, erecta, tubulosa, persistens, limbo 6-partito æquali rotato, plerùmque refracto. *Fil.* exserta, raro inclusa, subulato-filiformia, summo tubo inserta, erecta plerùmque incurvescentia, sæpiùs æqualia et basi membranâ brevi angustâ connexa. *Germ.* poris 3 madentibus propè apicem inter angulos (anne constantèr?). *Stylus* setaceo-elongatus, curvulus: *stig.* punctum puberulum, raro triplex. *Caps.* scarioso-membranacea, subdiaphana, triloba, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis septiferis, turbinata ampla lobis profundis cuneato-attenuatis, rariùs subovata parva lobis brevibus carinatis; *Sem.* plura---numerosa, parva, globosa, internis septorum marginibus funiculatim annexa, *testâ* nigrâ.

Bulbus *tunicatus.* Scapus *nanus reconditus, raro externus:* corymbus *capitato-congestus foliaceo-bracteatus, modò in thyrsum brevem laxum extensus bracteis diminutis membranaceis.* Fol. *carnosula, bifaria, subgemina, erecta vel reflexa et humi appressa, ovato-orbiculata, v. linearia, lanceolatave. Semina vix triplo Sinapeos majora.* Genus HYACINTHO *difficilè dirimendum, sed in illo filamenta tubo infernè, nec summo ora, inserta.* EUCOMIN *collineat, aliundè* BRUNSVIGIAM *et* HÆMANTHUM, *licet germen in 2 ultimis inferum.* Nobis in Curtis's magaz. 1468; in notâ fol. versi.

M. *longifolia*, foliis lanceolato-oblongis acuminatis. *Jacq. hort. schoenb.* 4. 29. *t.* 457.

(β) *candida.* *Burchell MSS.*

Bulbus *ovatus magnitudine ovi columbini.* Fol. 2 *divaricato-bifaria, humi appressè recumbentia, glabra, lineato-oblonga, acuminata, majus semunciale vel ultrà, latitudine 4-unciali.* Flores *candicantes, gratissimè odori.* Scapus *inclusus:* corymbus *plurimus, congestus, foliaceo-bracteatus;* pedicelli 1-*flori, albi, robusti, clavati, tubo breviores:* bracteæ *ovato-lanceolatæ, acuminatæ, tubo breviores, introrsùm decrescentes.* Cor. 1½ *unc. v. circà longa, hypocrateriformis:* tubus *erectus cylindricus, longitudine staminum, basi cuneatus:* limbus *sexpartitus, tenuior, arctè deflexus, tubo ⅓ brevior, laciniis ligulato-acuminatis, concavis, supernè virescentibus, basi plicâ transversâ arcuatâ reflexis.* Stam. *erecto-patentia, incurvescentia, æqualia, limbo ⅓ ferè altiora, alba;* fil. *robustiùs setacea, ori tubi inserta, laciniis opposita, basi membranâ brevi angustissimâ connexa;* anth. *parvulæ, versatiles, incumbentes, oblongæ,* polline *stramineo-pallente.* Germ. *viride, oblongum, prismaticum, scrobiculis tribus cum poro viridissimo madente in fundo juxta apicem impressum, loculis biseriato-polyspermis:* stylus *albus, filamentis æqualis et nisi gracilior omnino similis;* stigma *punctum puberulum inconspicuum.*

A genus apparently confined to southern Africa, no species having been yet discovered but in the colony and adjoining districts of the Cape of Good Hope.

The present plant has been lately introduced by Mr. Burchell, who considers it an unpublished species, not being probably aware of the one of which we deem it a member. To us the two plants seem to differ no otherwise than in the dimension of the foliage, which is rather larger in Jacquin's plant than in ours; a difference we suspect entirely owing to that in the ages of their bulbs: we have recorded however the two as varieties, and others may dispose of them as they think best.

The drawing was taken in the greenhouse at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, in the King's Road; from a plant that had been raised two years before from seed obtained from Mr. Burchell. The blossom was fragrant.

LIST OF SPECIES.

ensifolia.	*Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 991.	*Fortè non diversæ.*
uniflora.	*Herb. Banks.*	
angustifolia.	*Curtis's magaz.* 736.	
undulata.	*Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 211; (pusilla. *Herb. Banks.?)*	
echinata.	*Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 210.	
pauciflora.	*Dryander in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 210.	
scabra.	*Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 210. pustulata. *Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 642.	
muricata.	*Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 559.	
latifolia.	*Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 848. sanguinea. *Jac. hort. schœnb.* 4. *t.* 454.	
coronata.	*Jacq. loc. cit.*	
obovata.	*Jacq. loc. cit.*	
longifolia.	*In loco præsenti.*	
lanceæfolia.	*Jacq. loc. cit.*	
cordata.	*Jacq. loc. cit.*	
grandifolia.	*Nobis in Curtis's magaz. fol. verso* 991, *ad finem spec. enum.* latifolia. *Jacq. loc. cit.*	

Obs. Massonia nodicarpa. *C. J. Gærtn. sem.* 3. 13. *t.* 182. *fig.* 2.; *non hujus generis, est* Moreæ *species.*

The separation of the genus from Hyacinthus is extremely narrow, both in respect to habit and character, the latter being principally confined to the position of the stamens, which is deep within the tube of the corolla in Hyacinthus, while in Massonia it is at the mouth.

Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170. Piccadilly Mar. 1. 1823. S. Watts. s.

ETHULIA conyzoides.

Panicled Ethulia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

Nat. ord. Compositæ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
Corymbiferæ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. IV.* Receptaculum nudum. Semen nudum v. non papposum. Flores flosculosi.
Synanthereæ. *Cassini dict. sc. nat.* 10. 131. Tribus XX. Vernonieæ. *Cass. loc. cit.* 20. 384. Sect. Vernonieæ-ethulieæ. *Germ.* sæpiùs turbinatum costato-5-angulare, costâ unâ v. et alterâ interdùm deficiente. *Cass. loc. cit.* 15. 488; *(ex gall. vers.)*

ETHULIA. *Cor.* flosculosa, multiplex, regularis, hermaphrodita. *Cal.* corollâ valdè brevior, irregularis, *foliolis* inæqualibus, subbiseriatis, appressis, oblongis, herbaceis. *Recept.* nudum, hemisphæricum. *Germina* turbinata, 5-angularia, costis 5 facies totidem glandulis conspersas intercipientibus: *pappus* nullus, sed margo coroniformis apicularis. *Flosculorum* laciniæ elongatæ. *Cass. loc. cit.* 487; *(ex gallico vers.)*

E. *conyzoides,* floribus paniculatis. *Linn. (fil.) dec.* 1. 1. *t.* 1. *Vahl symb.* 1. 69. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1740. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 501. *Cassini in dict. sc. nat.* 15. 487.

Kahiria. *Forskh. descr.* 153.

Herba *annua,* caule 3-4-*pedali, subramoso, tereti, striato, villoso.* Fol. *alterna,* 3-4-*uncialia latitudine sesquiuncioali, ovali-lanceolata, acuminata, subdentata, subvillosa.* Flores *in summis ramis corymbosi, parvi, hemisphærici, flosculis rubro-purpureis. Odorem halat planta* Rutæ *graveolentis similem et corpusculis glandulæformibus, quibus præcipuè scatent germina, manantem.* Cass. l. c.; (ex gallico.)

A scarce annual plant, of about three or four feet in height, introduced into our hothouses by M. Thouin in 1776; but we believe long since lost. The sample for the drawing was kindly furnished us by Mr. Barker Webb, who had raised it from seed gathered in the Botanic Garden of Count Parolini, at Bassano.

According to M. Cassini, from whose writings we translate the generic character and specific description, the species has a wide range, having been observed on the banks of the Nile, near Rosetta, as well as in India and Madagascar. There is a native Egyptian sample deposited by Forskäl in Mr. Brown's Herbarium.

The Rue-like scent exhaled by the plant is supposed to proceed from the glandular corpuscles dispersed over the whole plant, and very thickly over the germens.

The species, *divaricata* and *Sparganophora*, are excluded by M. Cassini; the first under the generic title EPALTES, the second under that of SPARGANOPHORUS.

We have already enumerated the Tribes under which the *Compositæ* are distributed by M. Cassini *(see vol. 7. fol.* 532). The characters of these divisions have been combined from the following parts of the plant and in the following order of precedence in respect to importance: 1. the style with stigma and its collectors; 2. the stamens; 3. the florets; 4. the germen and its appurtenances; coupled always with the assumption that the parts of those florets that have perfect stamens and pistil are alone available for this purpose. The stigma, the most important distinction in the greatest portion of the tribes, is considered by M. Cassini a sole part; the smooth substance which either borders or covers the inner surface of the two branches of the style *(stigmatophores)* and is usually confluent at the fork, being alone accounted as such. The variously modified efflorescences that occupy the outer and remaining surface of these branches, or as they have been usually considered by others, separate stigmas, constitute the collectors of M. Cassini, and are so called from gathering the pollen in their ascent along the common axis of the united anthers.

The generic characters are selected from the seedcrown *(pappus)*, the composition of the common corolla, the calyx, and the receptacle; recourse being had in complex and intercurrent affinities to the combination of analogies drawn from other parts.

The above principles are manifestly the result of a comprehensive investigation conducted with eminent sagacity and industry, and will be found in practice to comprize much original resource for the Botanist. The various sections and genera assorted from them appear to us both natural and useful, and such as will be generally adopted; we trust however without the fantastical and capriciously novel phraseology with which their definitions abound in the French.

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CACTUS truncatus.

Ringent-flowered Cactus.

ICOSANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CACTI. *Jussieu gen.* 310. *Div. II.* Petala et stamina indefinita.
NOPALEÆ. *Jussieu MSS.*; (*fide Decand. théor. bot.* 246. *n.* 65).
CACTUS. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 137.

Div. Phyllanthi.

C. *truncatus,* ramis recurvo-divaricatis, foliaceo-compressis, articulis apice lunato-truncatis; floribus terminalibus solitariis nutantibus, obliquato-ringentibus, staminibus adscendentibus, stigmatibus compactè conniventibus.

Cactus truncatus. *Link enum. hort. berol. alt.* 2. 24.
Epiphyllum truncatum. *Haworth suppl.* 85.

Planta *perennis, dichotoma, glauciuscula, humilis,* caule *brevi,* ramis *articulatis, recurvo-divaricatis, subfoliaceo-compressis,* articulis *cuneato-oblongis, subuncialibus, dentibus paucis vagis axillari-penicillatis utrinque serratis, apice lunulato-præcisis.* Flores *subtriunciales super fundum candidum roseo-rubentes, terminales, sessiles, solitarii, nutantes:* petala *imbricata turbinato-conniventia, rictû reflexo deorsùm obliquato supernè patentia.* Stamina *numerosa, fasciculata, subadscendentia, petalis æqualia.* Stigmata *plura* (5-7?) *atrosanguinea in conum compacta.* Germ. *viride, turbinato-oblongum, flore pluriès brevius.*

The fine blossom of this newly imported species made its first appearance, we believe, last summer in several of our gardens together.

The drawing was taken from Mr. Hood's collection, Vauxhall Road; where it is cultivated in the hothouse.

We were favoured with an excellent representation of the entire plant, by Mrs. Harrison, from a sample raised from Brazil seed, at Aigburgh, near Liverpool, in 1821. We regret, notwithstanding the size was too large for our work, we had not inserted a diminished outline of that drawing; the divaricated flexure of the branches, evidently a specific habit, being skilfully characterized in it. In our plate there is room only for the termination of the branches with their flowers of the natural size, and these are shown upright; but in their place on the plant they termi-

nate the recurvedly divaricated branch, and incline downwards as well as the flower.

The species is of the same division as CACTUS *speciosus* already figured in this work (v. 4. fol. 304). It has however several peculiar features, of which a ringently slanted reflexed expansion of the flower, ascending stamens, and crescentwise foreshortened joints of the branches seem the most prominent.

Stem very short, soon and repeatedly divided; branches widely and divaricately extended, horizontally recurved, foliaceously compressed, the edges perpendicular, glaucous, jointed, the joints cuneately oblong, lunately truncate at the upper end, about an inch long, with a few irregular axillary pencilled notches at the edges.

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BANKSIA paludosa.

Marsh-Banksia.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. PROTEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 79. *Div. I.* Semen nudum aut fructus monospermus.

PROTEACEÆ. *Brown in trans. linn. soc.* 10. 46. *Div. II.* Fructus dehiscens. *Sect.* B. *Dilocularis,* dissepimento libero bifido. *Subsect.* 1. *Amentum* paribus flosculorum tribracteatis.

BANKSIA. Suprà vol. 8. *fol.* 688.

Div. I. Stylus *corollâ longior, hinc unguibus citiùs solutis arcuatim exsertus.* Stigma *laminis tardiùs dehiscentibus inclusum.* Amentum *floriferum cylindraceum, fructiferum folliculis transversis pluribus.* BANKSIÆ VERÆ. Brown prod. 1. 391.

B. *paludosa,* foliis subverticillatis cuneato-oblongis subtruncatis basi attenuatis extra medium dentato-serratis margine subrecurvis: subtùs costatis reticulato-venosis, petiolis ramulisque glabris, corollis sericeis, caule fruticoso. *Brown in trans. linn. soc.* 10. 208.

Banksia paludosa. *Ejusd. prod.* 1. 394. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 216.

Frutex 3-*pedalis v. ultrà, erectus.* Folia *coriaceo-rigentia, truncialia v. circitèr latitudine ¼ unciæ v. circà, laxiùs disposita, superiora ternatìm quaternatìmve approximata.* Amenta *terminalia, solitaria, elongato-cylindrica (4-uncialia cum diametro unciali v. majore), ab effuso melle tactui subviscida.* Bracteæ imæ extraflorales *majores, inæquales, elongatæ, paucæ, appressæ, fuscæ, crassæ, obtusæ, tomentosæ:* interflorales *ferrugineo-hirsutæ.* Cor. *semiunciam paulò excedens, unguibus viridi-lutescentibus pallidis, laminis ovali-oblongis fulvis.* Stylus *pallidus, glaber, apice vix tumidus, corollam fermè non exsuperans,* stigmate *brevi conico vix crassiore glabro obtuso albido.*

Introduced by Mr. Brown in 1805, who found it in the marshes of Botany Bay, within a few miles of Port Jackson, where however it is far from abundant and may be reckoned one of the rarer species. In this country it has seldom flowered, and we are obliged to Mr. Miller, nurseryman at Bristol, for the communication of the only live sample we have ever seen in bloom.

An upright *shrub* somewhat more than three feet high with smooth branches and petioles. *Leaves* partly scattered, partly whorled, leathery, stiff, about three inches long by ¼ of an inch broad, cuneately oblong, somewhat truncated, tapered at the lower part, toothedly sawed, the in-

dentation not reaching to the middle, somewhat recurved at the edge, ribbed underneath and reticulately veined, the uppermost often disposed in whorls of threes and fours. *Flowerheads* terminal, solitary, elongatedly cylindrical (four inches long and rather more than one in diameter), sticky to the feel from the honeyed liquid that overruns the corollas. *Lower extrafloral bractes* of the flowerheads larger, unequal, elongated, few, close-pressed, dark brown, thick obtuse and tomentose: *interfloral* ones shaggily furred and of a reddish rusty brown colour. *Corolla* sericeous, little more than half an inch long; *ungues* pale greenish yellow; *blades* ovally oblong, tawny yellow. *Style* pale, smooth, scarcely at all enlarged at the end, hardly longer than the corolla: *stigma* scarcely thicker, short, conical, obtuse, white, smooth.

A greenhouse plant, of easy culture.

M. Hart. del.   Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Ap. 1. 1823.   S. Watts. sc.

ACACIA vestita.

Cunningham's Acacia.

POLYGAMIA *MONŒCIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. I.* Corolla regularis. Legumen multiloculare, sæpiùs bivalve, dissepimentis transversis, loculis monospermis. Stamina distincta. *Arbores aut frutices; folia abruptè pinnata.*—MIMOSEÆ. *Brown gen. rem. in Flind. voy.* 2. 551.

ACACIA. Suprà vol. 2. *fol.* 98.

Div, Foliis simplicibus.

A. *vestita,* hirsuta, cano-virescens; ramis divaricatis, foliis hirsutis dimidiato-ellipticis lanceolatis aristatis aristâ marginis exterioris rectioris terminali; nervo uno à margine utrâque æquidistante; stipulis minutis caducis; capitulis sphæricis laxè sparsèque racemosis subsolitariisve.

Frutex *robustus, erectus, hirsutus, villis canis undique præter flores vestitissimus, cinereo-virescens, comoso-ramosus, ramis divaricatis teretibus foliosissimis, supernè floridis.* Folia *numerosa, proxima, sparsa, sessilia, erecto-patentia cum plano perpendiculari, dimidiato-elliptica, lanceolata acumine de latere interiore obliquè attenuato, aristata aristâ excentricâ marginis exterioris rectioris continuâ, uninervia nervo medio, ⅔ ad ¾ unciæ longa cum latitudine triplo minore:* stipulæ *minimæ, ovatæ, ferrugineo-rubentes, caducæ.* Flores *lutei, capitati:* capitula *piso mediocri minora, plura et racemosa ad solitaria:* racemi *numerosi, in ramis superni, axillares, folio longiores, stricti, patentissimi (sesquiunciales?),* pedicellis *supernè sparsis, robustis, teretibus, pubescentibus, chloroleucis, diametrum capituli longitudine æquantibus.* Cal. *minutus, tomentosus, albus, 5-fidus.* Petala 5, *stramineo-lutescentia, calyce plurimum longiora, unguiculata laminâ lanceolato-ellipticâ, extùs pilosiusculâ.* Stam[a]. *flava, petalis duplo longiora:* anth[a]. *globoso-didymæ.* Stylus *flavus, filamentis duplo crassior, lateri altero apicis germinis insertus.* Germ. *glaberrimum, subtrapezoides, oblongum compressum, marginem alteram versus attenuatum, subhyalinum, fine utroque obtusum.*

An unpublished species found by Mr. Cunningham in the interior of New Holland; and raised in this country from seed sent home by that indefatigable and intelligent collector. The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered this winter in the conservatory of Comtesse de Vandes, at Bayswater; the first, we believe, that has blossomed here.

A stout upright soft furred *shrub* of a cinereous or greyish green hue, and of which we cannot conjecture the stature it may hereafter acquire; divaricately branched at the

upper part, where it forms a thickly leaved bushy head: *branches* round closishly leaved shaggy flowerbearing at the upper part. *Leaves* numerous, sessile, scattered, shaggy, halved-elliptic, lanceolate, suberectly spreading, flatwise perpendicular, obliquely pointed from the inner side, awned, the awn terminating the outer and straighter edge of the leaf, one-nerved (the nerve equidistant from both edges), from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and about three times narrower. *Stipules* minute, ovate, rusty red, caducous. *Flowers* yellow, in heads: *heads* globular, several in a raceme or sometimes solitary, smaller than a middle-sized pea; *racemes* axillary at the upper part of the branches, numerous, longer than the leaves, stiff, outspread, with several loosely set flowerheads; *pedicles* scattered towards the top of the common peduncle or axis, stout, round, furred, whitish green, about the length of the diameter of the flowerheads. *Calyx* minute, tomentose, white, 5-cleft. *Petals* 5, straw-coloured, considerably longer than the calyx, unguiculate with a lanceolately elliptical lamina, slightly hairy on the outside. *Stamens* deep yellow, twice the length of the petals: *anthers* twin-globular. *Style* deep yellow, twice thicker than the filaments, inserted on one side the summit of the germen. *Germen* quite smooth, subtrapezoid, oblong, compressed, tapered towards one edge, nearly transparent, blunt at both ends.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus: *γ. minimus.*

New African Blue-Lily.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. I.* Germen superum. HEMEROCALLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 295. OBS. Sectio forsàn potius quàm ordo *Liliacearum* et iisdem strictè sic dictis (*Liliis* Juss.) vix diversa nisi corollâ tubulosâ.—Huc referenda nonnulla (nec omnia) genera *Asphodelorum* Juss. corollâ tubulosâ. *Id. loc. cit.*

AGAPANTHUS. Involucrum spathaceum umbelliferum. *Cal.* nullus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, monopetala sexfida: laciniis alternis apice incrassato uncinatis. *Germ.* oblongum, superum. *Stylus* simplex. *Stigma* 3-fidum minimum. *Caps.* oblonga, trilocularis. *Semina* numerosa, imbricata, alata. *Gærtn. sem.* 2. 15; (*sub* CRINO.)

Agapanthus umbellatus. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 414. *ed.* 2. 2. 221. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 17. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 47. *Curtis's magaz.* 500. *Redouté liliac.* 6.
Agapanthus præcox. *Willd. enum.* 1. 333?
Mauhlia africana. *Dahl obs.* 26.
Maublia linearis. *Thunb. prod.* 60.
Crinum africanum. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 419. *Gærtn. sem.* 2. 15. *t.* 83. *fig.* 3. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 1.
Polyanthes floribus umbellatis. *Mill. ic. t.* 10. *Ehret pict. t.* 10.
Tulbaghia Heisteri. *Fabr. helmst.* 4.
Tulbaghia. *Heist. brunsw.* 10. *n.* 6.
Hyacinthus africanus tuberosus flore cæruleo umbellato. *Breyn. prod.* 1. 39. *ic.* 23. *t.* 10. *Comm. hort. amst.* 2. 133. *t.* 67.
Hyacintho affinis tuberosâ radice africana, umbella cærulea inodora. *Pluk. phyt. t.* 195. *fig.* 1.
(α) *major.*
(β) *minor.*
(γ) *minimus.*

Rhizoma *perenne, crassè fibrosum bulbiceps.* Folia *plurima radicalia, à plano bifaria.* Scapus *spathaceo-umbelliferus,* spathâ *bivalvi,* pedunculis *bracteato-distinctis.* Cor. *monopetala, infundibuliformis, subirregularis; tubo angulato, quasi ex* 6 *unguibus composito; limbo* 6*-partito: laciniis oblongis distantibus patentibus subæqualibus.* Fil. *fauci inserta, corollâ breviora, declinata, longitudine subalternantia:* anth[a]. *oblongæ, incumbentes.* Germ. *superum, oblongum, prismaticum:* stylus *filiformis, longitudine staminum, declinatus:* stigma *simplex.* Caps. *supera, triangulari-prismatica, utrinque acuminata,* 3*-loc.,* 3*-valv.: valvulæ planiusculæ, extùs lineâ longitudinali depressâ, intùs septo medio stipatæ.* Recept. 0, *præter angulum centralem loculamentorum, cui semina, duplici serie atque sursùm imbricata, affixa.* Sem. *numerosa, circitèr* 24 *in singulo locul., parva, compressa, ovato-acuminata, spadicea, alâ membranaceâ albâ supernè instructa.* Integum. *duplex, utrumque membranaceum, tenue.* Albumen *semini conforme, carnosum, aqueo-pallidum.* Embryo *monocotyledoneus, in basi albuminis.* Ex Linn. et Gært. loc. cit. comparata.

The present plant is said to have been now first introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. Whether it is specifically distinct from, or only a variety of, the two larger plants of the same name, long and universally known in our gardens, we have no certain means of deciding. The flowers are a little paler, greatly smaller, and the leaves narrower. It looks like a miniature effigy of the larger ones. We cannot make out to which of the three Agapanthus *præcox* of Willdenow's Enumeratio belongs.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in the King's Road; where the plant flowers at the same time with the other two, and seems to be of as easy cultivation.

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2

DRACONTIUM polyphyllum.

Motley-stalked Dragon-plant.

HEPTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AROIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 23. *Div. I.* Spadix spatha involutus. AROIDEÆ (*includentes et* Aroideas *et* Typhas *Jussieuii*). *Brown prod.* 1. 333. *Sect. II.* Flores hermaphroditi perianthio (corollâ) instructi. ORONTIACEÆ.

DRACONTIUM. Spatha cymbiformis. *Spadix* cylindraceus, floribus tectus. *Cor.* 5-7-partita. *Stamina* 5-7. *Germ.* 2-loc., loculis monospermis, ovulis pendulis. *Bacca* 1-3-sperma. *Semina* exalbuminosa. *Brown prod.* 1. 337.

D. *polyphyllum,* foliis supradecomposito-pedatis, laciniis pinnatifidis, scapo petiolis multò breviore. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 288.

Dracontium polyphyllum. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 1372. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 336; (*excluso Brown prod.* 337, *ipso monente auctore.*)

Dracontium scapo brevissimo, petiolo radicato lacero, foliolis tripartitis: laciniis pinnatifidis. *Linn. hort. cliff.* 434.

Dracontium americanum scabro puniceo caule radice cyclaminis. *Herm. parad. batav.* 93. *t.* 93.

Arum polyphyllum surinamense, caule atrorubente glabro et elegantèr variegato. *Pluk. alm.* 52. *t.* 149. *fig.* 1.

Tuber *placentiforme soboliferum.* Fol. 1-2, *radicalia, compositè pedata foliolis sæpiùs tribus membranaceis decursivè interruptèque bipinnatifidis;* petiolus *caudiciformis, teres, erectus (spithamæus ad sesquipedalem), fronde plurimùm longior, (infernè pennâ vel nunc et pollice crassior), pruinoso-nitens, fasciis latis annularibus undato-flexuosis albis nigrisque irregulariùs variegatus, celluloso-medullaris cellulis elongato-cylindricis axin versùs amplioribus, epidermide rimuloso-cicatrizatâ:* folium *frondiforme, patentissimum, (spithamæum ad pedale v. ultrà), foliolis bi-quadrijugo-fissis cum impari, lobis nervosis acuminatis, costâ carnosâ crassâ pallidâ.* Scapus *flore multotiès brevior, teres, crassus, ferrugineo-fuscescens solidus.* Flos *post deleta folia comparens:* spatha (3-9-*uncialis*) *coriacea, oblongo-ovata, galeato-aperta, acuminata, infernè constrictiùs convoluta cum fundo planiusculo crasso densè carnoso melino-pallente, supernè fornicata incurva tenuior, intùs atropurpurea, extùs obsoletè purpurascens per ætatem ferrugineo-fuscescens atque nervis plurimis varicosis costata, utrinque opaca:* spadix 2-3-*uncialis, erectus, cylindraceus, floribus confertis omninò tectus, diametro pennæ olorinæ, celluloso-carnosus.* Cor. *membranacea, lurido-purpurascens, campanulata, petaloideo-partita, laciniis* (7? 9?) *cuneato-ligulatis apice rotundatis, basi brevè connexis, suprà arctè revolvendis.* Stam[a]. (7? 9?) *erecta, corollæ subæqualia;* fil[a]. *laciniarum basi inserta, membranacea, tenuia, ligulato-linearia:* anth[æ]. *sordidè fulvæ, erectæ, à basi infixæ, oblongæ, modòque subturbinatæ, breves, biloculares loculis axi medio longitudinali connexis, apice poro subrotundè hiulco extrorsùm obliquante dehiscentibus:* pollen *fulvescens, scobiformi-pulvereum.* Stylus *germinis paulò crassioris continuus, robustè subulatus sta-*

minibus duplo longior, (post fecundationem) rectiusculus cum curvo leni, subtrigono-teres, obsoletè 3-sulcus, super fundum album viridi et rubro variegatus; stigma *areola minuta depressa puberula pallidior in apice obtuso styli:* germ. *superum, virescens, subtrigono-rotundum, 3-loc., loculis 1-spermis:* ovulum *nucleus opacior oblongus gelatinâ limpidissimâ obvolutus. Æstivante spadice ità se inflectere videntur pistilla ut ope flosculi alieni proximi fecundari queant, flosculo proprio ob nimiam styli longitudinem inhabilia.*

This very singular species is said to have been cultivated in the days of Miller, in the Physic Garden, Chelsea. The plant is known to have been introduced into the gardens of Holland more than a century ago; and there is a sample in Mr. Brown's Herbarium that flowered at Kew, where the plant had been obtained from Guiana. The specimens in Holland came from Surinam; and Miller's probably from some Dutch collection. Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered last December in the hothouse of Mr. Lee of the Hammersmith Nursery, and had been imported from Maranhao, in the Brazils.

If smelled near, upon the first opening of the spathe, vomiting and even fainting sometimes ensue from the stench. Linnæus says, the fetor is so overwhelming "*ut olfacientes attonitos redderet et catalepticos.*" No sooner however have the anthers shed their pollen than the noxious odour ceases.

The flowers of the spike are crowded together in such way that the stamens are pressed close round the style, which being from its original conformation at least as long again as these, the stigma at its end is necessarily placed beyond the influence of the anthers of its own corolla. To countervail this seeming defect, the style is bent connaturally in such way as to bring the stigma at its summit into the midst of the anthers of an adjoining flower; and when these have shed their pollen, that organ is seen to relax gradually from its flexure to a nearly upright position within its proper flower. At least such was the process we observed in the uppermost flowers of the spike of the present sample.

The spathe is much smaller and of a far darker colour in the earlier stage of its appearance than afterwards. It continues to fade to a duller rusty brown until all the flowers of the spike are decayed, while the upper portion bends gradually downwards until it closes the whole open

ing of the front. When purposely extended, after the bloom was over, we found it to measure nine inches in length by six in breadth.

The curiously mottled leafstalk looks more like a stem than what it really is. It is after the entire decay of the foliage that the inflorescence appears.

Dracontium ranks in the second division of *Aroideæ* of Mr. Brown's Prodromus, differing from the first division in having the stamens and pistil within the same corolla, and not situated on distinct parts of the spadix without any corolla, as in Arum and Caladium. The third division comprises the *Typhæ* of Jussieu, and is very distinct from the other two.

Plate A. *fig.* 1. represents the entire inflorescence on its short scape in its natural position. *Natural size.*

——— *fig.* 2. represents the lower portion of two leafstalks. *Natural size.*

——— B. *fig.* 1. The spadix removed from the spathe, after the bloom was over. *Natural size.*

——— *fig.* 2. The leaves with their footstalks. *Diminished.*

From fol. 703.

List of Cape *Orchideæ* figured in "The Journal of Science and the Arts;" with references to the Volumes and Plates of that work. Added in this place for want of room in article 703.

Bartholina pectinata (*malè* Burmanniana). *vol.* 4. *Pl.* 6. *fig.* 2.
Disa grandiflora. *vol.* 4. *Pl.* 6. *fig.* 1.
Disa spathulata. *vol.* 4. *Pl.* 6. *fig.* 3.
Disa porrecta. *vol.* 5. *Pl.* 1. *fig.* 1.
Disa graminifolia. *vol.* 6. *Pl.* 1. *fig.* 2.
Disperis capensis. *vol.* 5. *Pl.* 1. *fig.* 2.
Disperis secunda. *vol.* 5. *Pl.* 1. *fig.* 3.
Disperis villosa. *vol.* 6. *Pl.* 1. *fig.* 5.
Disperis cucullata. *vol.* 6. *Pl.* 1. *fig.* 4.
Corycium bicolor. *vol.* 6. *Pl.* 1. *fig.* 1.
Corycium orobanchioides. *vol.* 8. *Pl.* 3. *fig.* 3.
Pterygodium catholicum. *vol.* 6. *Pl.* 1. *fig.* 3.
Pterygodium alatum. *vol.* 8. *Pl.* 3. *fig.* 2.
Pterygodium Volucris. *vol.* 9. *Pl.* 4. *fig.* 2.
Pterygodium inversum. *vol.* 9. *Pl.* 4. *fig.* 1.
Satyrium bracteatum. *vol.* 8. *Pl.* 3. *fig.* 1.

Not more than three of the above species have been introduced into our gardens. It is worthy of notice, considering the frequent intercourse with the colony, that hundreds of species of fine and curiously flowered *Liliaceæ*, *Ensatæ*, and *Orchideæ*, growing in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, should never have been imported into our botanical establishments; while from far more distant and sequestered quarters there has been introduced a much larger relative proportion of the species of those natural orders.

Pub by J. Ridgway Piccadilly Ap. 1. 823. W. sc.

NEOTTIA orchioides.

Jamaica Neottia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 64. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Div. II.* *Anthera* stigmati parallela persistens. *Massæ pollinis* vel farinaceæ vel è corpusculis angulatis; apicibus stigmati affixæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 197.

NEOTTIA. *Suprà vol.* 7. *fol.* 602.

N. *orchioides*, scapo stricto foliis glauciusculis præcociore floribusque pubescentibus; corollâ sacco recto oblongo obeso antico ad basin auctâ; columnâ glaberrimâ; stigmate infrà unilabiato-lobato.

Neottia orchioides. *Swartz prod.* 118. *flor. ind. occid.* 3. 1411. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 75. *Curtis's magaz.* 1036? *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 198.

Satyrium. 7; aphyllum, scapo erecto simplici subsquamoso spicato. *Browne jam.* 325.

Fol. *plura, elongàto-lanceolàta, glabra, glauca, post deflorìtam spicam procrescentia, basi vaginantia.* Scapus *bipedalis, crassitudine calami, sublanato-villosus, melino-pallescens, strictus, erectus, teres, infernè [illegible], indè spicâ tenùs aphyllus.* Vaginæ *glabræ, foliaceæ, distantes, cucullàto-convolutæ, acuminatæ acumine erecto.* Spica *numerosa, erecta, 4-5-uncialis, sparsa, patens, floribus resupinatis, melino-erubescentibus, viscidiusculis, laxiùs approximatis, oblongis, suprà bilabiato-patulis, cum germine simul uncialibus v. circitèr, extùs sublanato-villosis.* Bracteæ *lanceolatæ longitudine florum, pallentes, pubescentes.* Petala 5, *subæqualia, lanceolata;* summum exterius *paulò latius, oblongo-lanceolatum, erectum, acutum, lateralibus 2 interioribus à latere utroque [illegible] labium superius erectum concavum efformans, basi in gibbum brevem abruptum germen posticè decurrentem terminans;* lateralia 2 interiora *pallidiora, subhyalina, subdimidiato-lanceolata acuminata margine interiore rectiore;* lateralia 2 exteriora *lanceolata, subulato-acuminata, subbreviora, erecta, supernè patentia, labellum inter se recipientia, germini secùs frontem profundè adnata inque saccum rectum obesum obtusum cum convolutè productâ labelli basi conniventia nec non ad ultimum finem inter se connata:* labellum *inclusum, carneo-candicans, crassius firmiusque sed æquale petalis, ovato-lanceolatum, rostrato-acuminatum, convoluto-concavum, porrectum, apice recurvum, columnam complectens, basi demissè productum convolutum lanato-barbatum et intra petalorum exteriorum saccum conferruminatè inclusum.* Columna *inclinata, carneo-albicans, labelli æquilongi involutis lateribus comprehensa, oblonga, semicylindrica, tota glabra, anticè convexa et faciei germinis intra basin cornutam labelli inclusæ obliquè adnata, suprà in rostellum rectum gracile aciculari-elongatum abruptè producta, posticè antherifera:* anth. *melino-fulvescens lineari-lanceolata convexa, dorsum cavum columnæ omninò occupans, biloc., septo duplicato longitudinali intercepta;* massæ pollinis 2, *reversæ, farinaceæ, ochroleucæ, clavato-elongatæ, parallelæ, angustæ, deorsùm pedicellato-attenuatæ pediculis supernè in unum coalescentibus,* retinaculo *fusco cartilagineo lineari-elongato* proscollam *terminalem* rostelli *paralleli affigente affixæ*

Stig. *in summâ columnâ anticum, cavum, secernens, album, orbiculato-dilatatum, obliquum, lobulo decurvo infrà prominulo labiatum, suprà rostellatum.* Germ. *oblongum, subsemiunciale, pubescens, melino-subrubescens, obsoletè costatum, basi semigyrato-tortum.*

Introduced into our hothouses from Jamaica about 1806, by the late Mr. E. I. A. Woodford, but continues a very scarce plant; nor had we met with it for many years before this winter, when it flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where the drawing was taken.

The species comes the nearest of any to *speciosa*, in which however the leaves are undulate and not glaucous, the stem and flowers entirely smooth, the corolla of a much brighter red without the elongated pouch in front, the column bearded in front, the stigma without a prominent nether lip, and the stem at least three times shorter.

In *orchioides* the stem is two feet high or more, and as well as the inflorescence covered with a frizzly pubescence and appears before the leaves, which are glaucous and not undulated. The corolla terminates downwards in a short thick oblong pouch parallel with the front of the germen, which pouch is formed by the elongated bases of the two outer side-petals enclosing the elongated frizzly bearded base of the label. The column is entirely smooth in front; and the stigma has a prominently recurved nether lip. In *speciosa* the anther does not occupy the whole space in the back of the column, but in *orchioides* it does.

The drawing in Curtis's Magazine has been taken from a plant in a very different state from the one represented in the present plate, if it is really of the same species. Ours is clearly the *orchioides* of Swartz.

M. Hart del.

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BERBERIS pinnata.

Californian Barberry.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. BERBERIDEÆ. *Decandolle syst. veg.* 2. 1.
BERBERIS. Suprà vol. 6. *fol.* 487.

Div. foliis impari-pinnatis.

B. *pinnata*, foliis 3-6-jugis: foliolis oblongo-ovatis, acuminatis, sinuato-dentatis, uninerviis, utrinque reticulato-venosis, racemis aggregatis terminalibus axillaribusque brevibus erectis; bracteis membranaceis; filamentis apice bidentatis. *Don MSS.*

Berberis pinnata. *Lagasca elench. h. madr.* 1803. 6. *et* 1816. 14. *Kunth nov. gen. et spec. pl.* 5. *t.* 434.

Mahonia fascicularis. *Decand. syst. veg.* 2. 19.

Frutex *rigidus suborgyalis ramosus erectus, cortice fusco rimoso deciduo.* Rami *crebri, foliosi, erecto-patentes.* Folia *alterna, remotiuscula, impari-pinnata, 3-6-juga, 4-uncialia ad spithamea, patentia:* foliola *opposita, subsessilia, oblonga, ovato-acuminata, glabra, sinuato-dentata dentibus utrinque* 5-12 *inæqualibus spinulâ albicante præfixis, undulata, reticulato-venosa, suprà viridissima atque lucida, subtùs glauco-pallentia, sesqui-biuncialia latitudine semunciali ad uncialem vel magis, basi rotundata rariùs subcuneata:* jugum imum *remotius sæpèque à petioli basi distans:* impar terminale *subdependens, nunc basi subcordatum, longiùs petiolulatum:* rachis *semifiliformis, viridis, articulata, suprà sulco obsoleto exarata, basi semiamplexicauli-dilatata.* Racemi *plures* (3-6) *ultrà rami apice aggregati v. sæpè in axillis sessiles conferti, multiflori, sesqui-triunciales, erecto-patentes, squamulis gemmaceis ad basin cincti, interdùm solitarii;* pedunculus *purpurascens filiformis, obsoletè striatus;* pedicelli *capillares, bilineares, 1-flori, sparsi,* bracteâ *parvâ membranaceâ latè ovatâ cuspidatâ concavâ ad basin aliisque binis trinisve minoribus secùs longitudinem gerentes.* Flores *cernui, flavi, gratissimè olentes.* Cal. *serie triplici 9-phyllus, coloratus, foliolis 3 extimis minimis orbiculatis, intimis 3 petaloideis concavis excedentibus petala.* Petala 6, *æqualia, ovali-oblonga, concava, apice emarginata,* glandulâ *didymâ crocato-flavescente intùs ad basin.* Fil. *petalis opposita brevioraque, crassa, linearia, plano-convexa sulco longitudinali dorsali atque dente deflexo patente acuto v. nunc emarginato utrinque infra antheram ad apicem.* Anth. *oblongæ, adnatæ, loculis bivalvibus parallelis discretis à basi ad apicem valvâ dehiscentibus, valvulâ alterâ majore subelasticè assurgente et in summo filamento erecto-persistente.* Germ. *ovale, suprà constrictum, uniloculare,* ovulis *numerosis.* Stigma *sessile crassum, orbiculatum, integerrimum, obsoletè umbilicatum.* Bacca *(nec nisi immaturam vidimus) ovalis, oligosperma.* Don MSS.

The points relied upon by M. de Candolle in separating MAHONIA from BERBERIS are, the absence of the glands of the petals and the presence of the teethlike appendages of

the filaments: the first grounded solely upon the adoption of an error originating with Mr. Nuttall, who had overlooked the glands; the other not constant in the genus, as proved by the samples of MAHONIA *nepalensis* in the Lambertian Herbarium, where the filaments are simple. In respect to the difference of habit arising from the unequally pinnated foliage of the group proposed for MAHONIA, it has been as acutely as judiciously remarked to us by Mr. Brown, that the footstalk of the simple leaf of all *Berberides* is jointed, a modification known in many cases, particularly in *Jasmineæ*, to be a natural step in the progressive transition from the simple to the pinnated or compound state of foliation. In BERBERIS *tragacanthoides* and *caraganæfolia*, although the leaf consists of one or two pair of leaflets without the odd one at the end, the place of that odd one is nevertheless supplied by a trifid spine. The germen is certainly one-celled and not three-celled, as asserted by Pursh. The result of the review of these assumed distinctions proving such, we cannot but feel with Mr. Brown that they afford no pretence for following out the separation of MAHONIA from BERBERIS, and we have consequently considered them of the same genus.

The introduction of this highly ornamental shrub is due to Mr. Lambert, who raised it from seed sent to him by Professor Lagasca from the Botanic Garden at Madrid, where it had been obtained from seed collected at Monterey, on the coast of California, by Don Louis Née, the naturalist of the expedition under the command of the ill-fated Malespina. The species has been also observed by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland near Moran, in Mexico, at the height of 1340 fathom above the level of the sea.

Two plants of the shrub are now (March) covered with their golden fragrant blossom in the greenhouse at Boyton, where they have attained the height of five or six feet. *Don MSS.*

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SATYRIUM coriifolium.

Golden-flowered Satyrium.

GYNANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 64. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Div. I. Anthera* adnata subterminalis persistens. *Pollinis massæ* è lobulis angulatis elasticè cohærentibus; basi affixæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 188.
SATYRIUM. Suprà vol. 5. *fol.* 416.

S. *coriifolium,* foliis ovatis acuminatis subreflexis vaginantibus coriaceis, margine membranaceo-crenatis, floribus galeâque cernuis. *Swartz in act. holm.* 1800. 216.
Satyrium coriifolium. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 54. *Curtis's magaz.* 2172.
Satyrium erectum. *Thunb. flor. cap.* 1. 91; *(vix tamen Swartzii.)*
Satyrium cucullatum. *Loddiges's bot. cab.* 104; *(non aliorum.)*
Diplectrum coriifolium. *Persoon syn.* 2. 509.
Orchis lutea, caule purpureo-maculato. *Roxb. cent.* 3. 7. *t.* 10.

Bulbus *ovatus, indivisus.* Fol. *plura bifaria, ima erecto-patentia, coriacea, ovato-acuminata, basi convoluto-vaginantia, decrescentia.* Scapus *foliis plurimùm altior, infrà spicam foliaceo-vaginatus, foliorumque bases sæpiùs purpureo-maculati.* Spica *erecta, plurima, sparsa,* 3-4-*uncialis,* floribus *proximis flavissimis uncialibus,* bracteis *foliaceis ovato-lanceolatis florem æquantibus v. superantibus, retrofrangendis.* Cor. *erecto-nutans, neque supinata, semiringens, nunc passim rubro ardente tincta:* labellum *posticum, erectiusculum, petalis altius plurimùmque amplius, ovato-galeatum obtusum fornice profundâ intùs subbarbatâ lateribus antrorsum productis, fronte summâ brevi reflexâ; posticè ad basin bicalcaratum,* calcaribus *rectis subulatis parallelis cavis secundùm dorsum germinis subæqualis descendentibus:* petala *distincta, æquilonga, concolora, germine sublongiora,* labium *inferius reflexum unà efformantia;* exteriora 3 *arctiùs inter se approximata, lateralia lineari-oblonga acuminata, medium lineari-ligulatum planum obtusissimum cæteris decurvius duploque angustius;* interiora 2 *divaricato-opposita deorsùm obliquata, exteriorum medio subangustiora, cæterum cum eo exactè conformia.* Columna *adscendens, galeâ inclusa paulòque brevior, chloroleuca, glabra, libera, lineari-elongata, tereti-compressa:* stigma *terminale, posticum, bilabiatum, obcordato-dilatatum, antrorsùm flexum,* labio superiore *subtruncatè retuso eroso-denticulato, facie internâ secernente;* inferiore *æquali recurvo pro excipiendis retinaculis bicrenato cum rostello medio, utrinque margine membranaceâ undulatâ patulâ decurrente alato (de imo rictûs interlabialis angulo prominet lamella parva concolor subrotunda brevis, nedùm aliis observata!):* anth. *reversa, anticè columnæ infrà stigma adnata, oblongato-didyma, bilocularis, septo medio longitudinali;* pollinis massæ *luteæ clavatæ stipite robusto longo, è particulis lineari-oblongis angulosè pressis confectæ,* retinaculis 2 *albis glutinosis triangulari-cordatis à crenis labii inferioris stigmatis exceptis è basi affixæ.* Germ. *virescens, sessile, labello brevius, oblongum, appressum, rectum, posticè planiusculum ecostatum, anticè convexum costatum.*

In the great majority of orchideous genera the back of the corolla comes round to the front, its position being

reversed by a half turn of either the germen or pedicle, a secondary process consequent upon expansion. In the present genus no such process takes place, and the corolla retains its connatural position till it decays.

It was in this genus that the middle petal of the lower lip had been mistaken by Swartz for the label of the corolla, and the mistake rectified by Mr. Brown, who has shown the helmet-shaped petal at the back of the flower to be the true label; a part always determinable by its position in relation to the germen, being the middle petal of the three inner ones, all opposite to the three valves of the germen, while the three outer ones are opposite to the three intervening prominent riblike sutures. The label is usually different from the other petals, either in consistence, form, or colour; sometimes in all three ways.

We are convinced that the species before us is the same with Satyrium *erectum* of Thunberg's Flora Capensis, though possibly different from the plant intended by Swartz under that name.

The drawing of this rare and handsome-flowered vegetable was taken in the greenhouse of Mr. Lee at Hammersmith; where it had been imported from the Cape of Good Hope, the native place of the species.

We doubt much whether Satyrium *parviflorum* of Swartz (Orchis *bicornis. Jacq. hort. Schœnb.* 2. 26. *t.* 179) is distinct from Satyrium *cucullatum* (fol. 416) of this work, which is certainly Orchis *bicornis* of the first edition of Hortus Kewensis, and Satyrium *cucullatum* of the second. We believe several of the recorded species of this genus are mere iterations.

Dispersed in some of the earlier volumes of "The Journal of Science and the Arts" will be found sixteen coloured representations taken from the living plants of as many rare and curious species of *Orchideæ* belonging to the Cape of Good Hope, all of them executed with great accuracy. The original drawings are in Mr. Brown's library; but the name of the meritorious Dutch artist, who drew them for Mr. Masson, the then King's collector, is unknown. *(See last page of fol.* 700.).

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TUPISTRA squalida.

Grey-flowered Tupistra.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.

TUPISTRA. Nobis in Curtis's magaz. 1655. *Cor.* infera, adscendens, carnosula, cupulato-campanulata, 6-fida, limbo subirregulari subinæquali patente. *Anth*[æ]. parvæ, basi laciniarum ab axi parvâ mediâ peltato-adnatæ, introrsæ. *Pistillum* urceolato-columnare, inclusum, exsuperans antheras: *stylus* cum germine isoperimetro continuus aliquotièsque longior, crassus, rotundato-triqueter, erectus, 3-sulcus, cuniculatus, in *stigmata* 3 crassiuscula brevia rotundata patentia intùs à toto ambitû plicato-corrugata cum canaliculo medio longitudinali discedens. *Germ.* viride, oblato-subrotundum exsulcum estriatum, repletò-3-loculare loculis collaterali-dispermis. *Bacca?*

Rhizoma *duro-carnosum, conoideum, bulbiceps, stolonizans, fibras crassas tenaces exserens.* Folia *cuncta radicalia, à basibus dilatatis rhizoma imbricatè compactèque ambientia, adscendentia, gramineo-virentia, membranacea, costâ mediâ firmata, densè nervosa, lanceolata, sesqui-bipedalia latitudine 4-5-unciali, suprà flaccidiora recurvo-patentia acuminata, infernè versùs longiùs attenuata in pedunculum strictum canaliculato-complicatum: (omnibus æstivatio distincta, spirali-convoluta.)* Scapus *radicalis, foliis aliquotiès brevior, reclinato-assurgens, livido-virens, robustus, rigidus, solidus, teretiusculus, foliolis nonnullis convolutis lanceolatis ad basin, aliisque paucis bracteaceis vagis lineari-lanceolatis appressis secùs longitudinem.* Spica *terminali-continua (4-5-uncialis) erecta, cylindraceo-elongata, numerosa, sparsa, sessilis, crebra, infrà laxior, axi à sedibus facialibus florum interruptè angulatâ:* bracteæ *herbaceo-membranosæ, geminatæ,* una *antica major corollæ æqualis antèque supposita lanceolata concava,* altera *lateralis interior contigua conformis pluriès minor.* Cor. *sessilis, adscendens, rachidi obliquè accumbens, firma, latè campanulata, ¾ unciæ alta v. circà, extùs violaceo-pallens lucida, intùs melino-squalens opaca;* tubus *cupulatus, extùs plicis senis longitudinalibus prominulis suturisque totidem immersis釋 alternè notatus;* limbus *subbrevior tubo, recurvato-patens, obsoletè bilabiatus, laciniis oblongis obtusis planiusculis ambitû reflexis, imis tribus patentioribus, mediâ minore auctiore depressiore; (latus dorsale corollæ propter arctam contra rachidem pressionem discum dat intrusum cum lateribus marginato-elevatis.* Anth[æ]. *laciniis oppositæ, summo tubo ab axi brevi mediâ peltato-adnatæ, albidæ, oblato-subrotundæ, biloculares, loculis collateralibus basi subdivergentibus apice conniventibus, introrsum verticalitèr dehiscentibus:* pollen *grumoso-farinaceum.* Pistillum *inclusum, tubo altius, ochroleucum sæpèque violaceo dilutiùs nimbatum:* stylus *crassus, germine pluriès longior, obtusatè trigonus, 3-sulcus, tubulatus, in tres facilè solubilis quasi ex 3 intùs canaculatis confectus:* stig[a]. *lobi crassiusculi trini patentes subrotundi (angulos styli continuantes), intùs opaci plicisque carnosis radiato-rugati et canaliculo medio longitudinali impressi.* Germ. *viride, stylobatam continuam isoperimetram pistilli efformans, subrotundum,* ovulis *geminis parallelis fundo cujusque loculi affixæ. Flos nunc partibus quartam addit.*

Tupistra squalida. *Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 1655.

The plants we presume to be the nearest kindred of the genus have been noticed in the article Aspidistra *lurida* (fol. 628) of this publication; beyond them we suspect the direction points towards Dracæna and others of Jussieu's *Asparagi*.

Tupistra *squalida* was introduced into the hothouses of this country about ten years ago by Mr. Loddiges; and is said to belong to Amboyna. The technical name we have applied to the species, on the publication of the genus in Curtis's Magazine, had been suggested by a faded sample of the inflorescence, and proves disparaging to the true appearance of the blossom when fresh, in which state however it endures but for a short time, fading from a lively French-grey to a sombre yellowish hue.

Leaves much higher than the scape, of a bright sap-green, membranous, nearly upright, stiffened by a midrib, elongatedly lanceolate, closely nerved, deeply tapered downwards to a narrow channelled petiolelike base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high and from 4 to 5 inches broad where widest, all radical with their bases compactly alternately and imbricately ambient at the crown of the conical hardfleshed stoloniferous *rootstock*. *Scape* radical, nearly cylindrical, reclinedly ascending, robust, rigid, solid. *Flowers* in a closish scattered spike without scent. *Bractes* membranous, twin, lanceolate; *one* close-pressed to the front of the flower and equal to it in length; the *other* interior close-pressed to one side of the flower, of the same shape with, but several times smaller than, that in front. *Corolla* ascending, firm and fleshy, hemispherically campanulate, 6-cleft less than half way down; *limb* spreading and faintly bilabiate, segments obtuse recurved with a reflex border, the middlemost of the three lowermost less than the other, more pointed and farther reflexed: the upper side of the corolla is flattened and sunk by pressure against the axis of the spike, and its sides rendered sharp and prominent. *Anthers* small, sessile, peltately fixed to the base of the segments, bilocular, roundish facing inwards, whitish. *Pistil* urceolately elongated, whitish, higher than the uncleft portion of the corolla. *Style* an obtusely 3-cornered piped shaft several times higher than the germen, but equal to it in diameter. *Germen* green, oblately rounded, even without streak or furrow solid, 3-celled with two pencilled *ovules* attached to the base of each cell.

ARCTOPUS echinatus. *Mas.*

Prickly Arctopus. Staminiferous or sterile plant.

POLYGAMIA *DIŒCIA* (PENTANDRIA *DIGYNIA*).

Nat. ord. UMBELLIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 218. *Div. IV.* Umbelliferæ anomalæ.
UMBELLIFERÆ. *Sprengel in Ræm. et Schultes syst. veg.* 6. xxix.: Tribus I. *Formæ desciscentes.* Sect. *Umbellæ subcapitatæ.*

ARCTOPUS. *Flores polygami* diœci. *Involucrum* masculæ plantæ 5-phyllum, feminæ 4-phyllum, demum auctum. *Fructus* ovati inclusi in involucro turgido spinoso. *Sprengel l. c.* xxx.

Arctopus echinatus. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 1512. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 1117. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 481. *Lam. encyc.* 4. 674. *illustr. t.* 885. *Thunb. fl. cap.* 2. 197. *Ræm. et Schultes syst. veg.* 6. 315.
Arctopus. *Hort. cliff.* 495.
Arctopus foliis supernè spinis stelliformibus echinatis laciniatis et in ciliâ diductis, floribus umbellatis. *Burm. afr.* 1. *tab.* 1.
Valerianoides cortusæ Mathioli facie planta æthiopica, foliorum ad lacinias supernâ parte spinis stelliformitèr echinata et ad oras pilis longioribus fimbriata. *Pluk. mant.* 155. *t.* 271. *fig.* 5.

Radix *filiformis profundè descendens longa fusca resinosa.* Caulis 0. Fol. *radicalia plurima, terræ adpressa, in stellæ formam expansa, imbricata, interiora sensim minora, subcuneiformi-ovata, inciso-trifida; laciniæ laciniulæque iterum inciso-trifidæ dentatæ, omni margine ciliis longis brunneis; suprà viridia, glabra, rugosa venosa spinosa, subtùs crasso-nervosa lacunosa pallida inermia,* 1-2-*pollic.* Spinæ *ad basin incisurarum omnium stelliformes, basi latæ,* 3- *v. multipartitæ, lateralibus minoribus, ovatæ, purpurascentes, apice pungentes, flavescentes.* Petioli *lati lineares albi glabri, suprà plani, margine tenui, subtùs convexi margine utrinque sulco duplici, radici verticillatìm inserti, basi erecti, indè patentes semidigitales.* Flores *radicales, perfectè dioici.* MAS. Umbell. univers. *longa inæqualis.* Pedunc. 1 *v.* 2, 3-*goni, glabri, albi, patentissimi, inæquales, extimi digitales, interiores unguiculares.* Umbell. partial. *brevis hemisphærica multiflora.* Pedicelli *erecti albi* 1-*flori, lineam longi.* Involucr. univers. *sub5phyllum, foliola lanceolata acuminata erecta tenuissima alba pedunculis multo breviora, unguicularia.* Partiale 1-*phyllum, ad basin ferè* 5-*partitum erectum longitudine umbellulæ; laciniæ integræ v.* 2-*fidæ, v. sepè* 3-*fidæ lanceolatæ acuminatæ spinosæ glabræ virides margine rubro, lacinulæ laterales minores.* Cal. proprius 5-*partitus minimus erectus rufescens.* Cor. univers. *uniformes;* propria 5-*petala.* Pet^a^. *margine receptaculi inserta, cum calyce alternantia, lanceolata, incurva, acuta: apicibus inflexis, extùs canaliculatis, marginibus exstantibus, calyce duplo longiora subundulata alba.* Fil. 5, *recepti. margini intra calycem inserta, subulata, erecta, apice incurva, alba corollâ duplo longiora, lineam longa, fertilia polline.* Anth^æ^. *ovatæ, dorso affixæ purpurascentes.* Germ. *planum dilatatum subdidymum superum glabrum purpurascens.* Styli 2 *subulati sulco germinis inserti erecti brevissimi purpurei decidui longitudine vix calycis.* Stig^a^. *simplicia acuta.* Pericarp. *sterili-*

abortiens. Fem. Umbell. univers. *ut in mare pedunculis crassioribus.* Partial. *sæpissimè 4-flora, raro 5-flora, floribus sessilibus.* Invol. univers. *ut in mare, sed latius et longitudine pedunculorum.* Partiale 1-*phyllum erectum glabrum viride marginibus purpureum umbellulâ longius, 4-5-partitum pro numero flosculorum; laciniæ ovatæ extùs carinatæ, intùs concavæ acuminatæ, apice pungenti-spinoso et flavescente, 5-fidæ, laciniis utrinque binis subulatis minoribus.* Cal. proprius 5-*phyllus corollæ similis.* Cor. 5-*petala cum calyce alternatìm margini germinis inserta æqualis.* Pet. *ovata minutissima erecta acuta incarnata.* Fil[a]. 0. Anth[æ]. 0. Germ. *sertiforme glabrum.* Styli 2 *basi crassi intùs sulcati extùs convexi apice divaricati subulati albi lineam longi corollâ multò longiores.* Stig[a]. *simplicia, obtusa, fuscescentia.* Thunb. l. c. apud Rœm. et Schultes l. c.

This singuler little species is the sole member of its genus, and we believe the only one of its Natural Family that ranks in this Class and Order of the Linnean system. It appears to have excited peculiar interest in Professor Thunberg, who has recorded it in the Flora of the Cape of Good Hope by the above elaborate detail.

The plant in its native place is said to be in repute for certain medicinal virtues. In the view of proving these, the requisite quantity of roots was sent over to this country; and of these some were grown in the collection at Kew, where the subject flowered from which our drawing has been taken by the favour of Mr. Aiton. We understand its medicinal reputation turned out perfectly ungrounded.

The species was first introduced by Mr. Masson, the King's collector, in 1774, but does not appear to have flowered till now.

It is said to be very common all about Cape Town.

706. A.

Ridgway 170 Piccadilly

J. Watts

706. B.

M. Hart. del.

MUSA rosacea.
Mauritius Plantain-Tree.

POLYGAMIA *MONŒCIA.*

Nat. ord. MUSÆ (MUSACEÆ). *Jussieu gen.* 61.

MUSA. *Cal.* profundè 2-partitus, lobo superiore et exteriore 5-dentato, inferiore et interiore cordato-concavo. *Germ.* oblongum; *stylus* cylindraceus; *stigma* capitatum 6-radiatum. *Bacca* cucumerina loculis et seminibus ob pulpam evanidis. *Flores* in spadice terminales, spathis persistentibus tecti, 5-andri, filamento sexto sterili et germine abortivo; cæteri omnes frugiferi et 1-andri, filamentis 5 sterilibus. *Caulis herbaceus assurgens, vaginis foliorum longissimis tectus; spadix solitarius cernuus. Semina vidit Rumphius in plantâ sylvestri.* Juss. loc. cit.

M. *rosacea,* spadice nutante (v. erecto) floribus masculis deciduis, spathis ellipticis obtusissimis, fructû oblongo. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 894.

Musa rosacea. *Jacq. hort. schœnb.* 4. 22. *t.* 445. *Willd. enum.* 1026. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 425.

There is some difference in the representation of this plant in Jacquin's work from the one before us, but we really believe the apparent difference arises principally from the upper portion of Jacquin's plant being withered before opening. An accident prevented our being able to examine the subject so accurately as we wished. The species has been called *rosacea* by Jacquin, not from the colour of the spathe, but from the form into which the valves of the spathe expand at the upper withered end in his sample. We do not believe that *Spadix erectus* and *Spadix nutans* are available marks of distinction. Introduced from the Mauritius by Sir Joseph Banks in 1805. Drawn at the Bayswater collection belonging to Comtesse des Vandes, where the plant flowered in the winter.

" The Banana or Plantain is generally considered to be " of Indian origin; Baron Humboldt, however, has lately " suggested that several species of MUSA may possibly be " confounded under the names of Plantain and Banana, " and that part of these species may be supposed to be in- " digenous of America. How far the general tradition " said to obtain both in Mexico and Terra Firma, as well " as the assertion of Garcilasso della Vega respecting Peru, " may establish the fact of the MUSA having been cultivated

" in the new continent before the arrival of the Spaniards, " I do not mean at present to inquire: but in opposition to " the conjecture referred to, it may be advanced that there " is no circumstance in the structure of any of the states of " the Banana or Plantain, cultivated in India or the islands " of equinoctial Asia, to prevent their being all considered " as merely varieties of one and the same species, namely " MUSA *sapientum;* that their reduction to a single species " is even confirmed by the multitude of varieties that exist; " by nearly the whole of these varieties being destitute of " seeds; and by the existence of a plant indigenous to the " continent of India (MUSA *sapientum. Roxb. corom. t.*275), " producing perfect seeds; from which, therefore, all of " them may be supposed to have sprung.

" To these objections to the hypothesis of the plurality " of species of the Banana, may be added the argument " referred to* as contributing to establish its Asiatic origin; " for we are already acquainted with at least five distinct " species of MUSA in equinoctial Asia, while no other spe- " cies has been found in America; nor does it appear that " the varieties of the Banana, cultivated in that continent, " may not equally be reduced to MUSA *sapientum* as those " of India: and lastly, it is not even asserted that the types " of any of those supposed species of American Banana, " growing without cultivation, and producing perfect seeds, " have any where been found.

" That the Bananas now cultivated in equinoctial Africa " came originally from India, appears to me equally pro- " bable, though it may be allowed that the ENSETE of Bruce " (trav. 5. 36.) is perhaps a distinct species of this genus, " and indigenous only to Africa." *Brown, botany of Congo,* 51, 52.

We have added to the drawing of the inflorescence of the natural size, another plate containing an outline of the whole plant in flower.

* " Namely, that in doubtful cases, where other arguments were equal, " it would appear more probable that the plant in question should belong to " that country in which all the other species of the same genus were found de- " cidedly indigenous, than to that where it was the only species of the same " genus known to exist." *Brown.*

J. Ridgway, 170 Piccadilly May 1 1823.

SANVITALIA procumbens.

Trailing Sanvitalia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

Nat. ord. Compositæ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
Corymbiferæ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. V.*
Synanthereæ. *Cassini in dict. sc. nat.* 10. 131. Tribus IX.
Heliantheæ. *Cassini loc. cit.* 20. 369.

SANVITALIA. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, patens, *foliolis* planis ovalibus biseriatis. *Cor.* radiata: *discus* numerosus, *flosculis* hermaphroditis tubulosis limbo 5-partito: *radius flosculis* subduodenis ligulatis laminâ ovali subintegrâ patente. *Fila.* brevissima, capillaria: *anthe.* oblongæ. *Germ.* compressum, pubescens; *stylus* staminibus longior; *stiga.* 2 replicata. *Sem.* nuda; *disci* subcuneata, complanata, marginibus ciliata; *radii* turbinata, dentibus 3 subulatis coronata. *Recept.* conicum, paleaceum *paleis* lingulatis concavis striatis. *Lamarck encyc.* 6. 509; *(è gallico.)*

S. *procumbens,* foliis ovatis, oppositis, superioribus subalternis hirsutis; ramis oppositis scabris. *Lamarck encyc.* 6. 509.
Sanvitalia procumbens. **Lamarck journ. d'hist. nat.* 2. 178. *t.* 33. *illustr. gen. t.* 686. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 2190. *enum.* 2. 212. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 109.
Sanvitalia villosa. *Cavan ic.* 4. 31. *t.* 351.
Lorentia atropurpurea. *Orteg. dec.* 4. 42. *t.* 5.

Herba *annua cespitoso-diffusa,* caulibus *undique procumbentibus opposito-ramosis, virescentibus aut viridi-purpurascentibus, cylindricis scabris subvillosis* 10-15-*uncialibus:* rami *inæquales inferiores longiores infernè oppositifolii, supernè subalternifolii.* Fol. *ovalia, integra, utrinque viridia, parciùs villosa pilis brevibus raris decumbentibus, subsesquiuncialia latitudine* 5-8-*lineari,* 3-*nervia, basi in* petiolum *attenuata: inferiora distantiora.* Flores *terminales, solitarii, sessiles, basi foliolis bracteaceis cincti.* Cal. *subpubescens, luteo-virens, squamis biseriatis ovalibus planis subpatentibus.* Cor. *magnitudine mediocri;* radius *patentissimus flosculis vividè luteis (subtùs nervis 7 viridibus)* discus *conicus v. ovatus flosculis nigricantibus numerosis parvis.* Anthe. *virides.* Semina *villosa ciliata subbiformia,* disci *cuneato-complanata obtusa apice nuda,* radii *turbinata, dentibus tribus acutis distantibus coronata.* Lam. loc. cit. (è gall. vers.).

Native of Mexico, and originally sent from thence to the Botanic Garden at Madrid, from whence the seed was brought into this country in 1798, by the late Lady Bute.

The drawing was taken from a plant raised by Mr. Barker Webb, from seed procured from the botanic establishment of Count Parolini at Bassano. We had never met with it in any of the nurseries about London.

It is a hardy annual, usually flowering in the autumn. The flower reminds one of that of some of the small RUDBECKIÆ; the foliage has been likened to that of a VERBESINA or a BIDENS.

The species does not seem to have fallen in the way of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland during their botanical researches in Mexico, no mention being made of it in the "Nova Genera et Species" of M. Kunth.

The seed of the *disk* is described as cuneately compressed with a naked top; of the *ray* as turbinate and crowned with three subulate teeth. We have not ventured to place it in any of the five sections under which M. Cassini has attributed his tribe of *Heliantheæ*, not having had an opportunity of inspecting any part of the plant ourselves. The names of these sections are, 1, *Heliantheæ-helenieæ:* 2. *Heliantheæ-coreopsideæ:* 3. *Heliantheæ-prototypeæ:* 4. *Heliantheæ-rudbeckieæ:* 5. *Heliantheæ-millerieæ.* Each of which is distinctly characterized in vol. 20. p. 347. of Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles.

By the later Volumes of the "Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles" we find that HELIANTHUS has been distributed by M. Cassini under three subgenera (definite sections of a genus with a title not necessarily independent of the principal one); and that genus happening to have been exemplified in the present work by three species, each of which falls under a distinct section of this new arrangement, we shall take the opportunity of a vacant leaf to add some account of them, with versions of their characters from the French text, keeping as clear as we can of the inexpedient neology of the original.

Tribus IX. HELIANTHEÆ. *Cass.* Sect. 3. HELIANTHEÆ-PROTOTYPEÆ. *Germ.* sæpiùs 4-gonum bilateralitèr compressum (diametro transverso angustiore); *pappus* radiis filiformibus, triquetro-subulatis, aut paleaceis, persistentibus aut caducis. *Cass. dict. sc. nat.* 20. 347; *(è gall. vers.)*

I. *HELIANTHUS.* *Cor.* radiata: *disco* hermaphrodito, numeroso, regulari; *radio* neutro simplici ligulato. *Cal.* disco longior, *foliolis* herbaceis pauciseriatis imbricatione irregulari, squarroso-laxatis, internè versùs decrescentibus, sæpiùs lineari-acuminatis. *Recept.* convexum, *paleis* semi-amplectentibus oblongis acutis brevioribus disco. *Germina* oblonga bilaterali-compressa: *pappus* oppositè bipaleaceus, *paleis* sublanceolatis articulatis caducis, una antica, altera postica. *Radii* flosculis *lamina* elliptica, *stylus* 0, *pseudo-germen* absque ovulo, *pappus* semiabortivus. *Cass. l. c.* 351. *(è gall. vers.)*

This is the principal or prototype section, and consists of about thirty recorded species, the great majority of which belong to America. In them the root is almost always perennial, the stem generally herbaceous, often very tall, rarely of a woody consistence, the leaves sometimes opposite, sometimes alternate, commonly three-nerved or with a triple-branched nerve, frequently rigid and roughened like shagreen, the flowers yellow and usually disposed in corymbs. It is discriminated from Harpalium and Leighia, the other two sections, by a pappus of two jointed opposite caducous paleæ, by a two-ranked calyx which is higher than the disk of the corolla, and composed of herbaceous irregularly imbricated concentrically diminishing squarrosely diverging leaflets. This group is exemplified by Helianthus *pubescens* (vol. 7. fol. 524.) of our Register.

II. *HARPALIUM.* *Cor.* radiata: *disco* hermaphrodito numeroso regulari; *radio* neutro simplici ligulato. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, arctè imbricatus, disco brevior, *foliolis* subcoriaceis ovalibus obtusis inappendiculatis. *Recept.* convexum, *paleis* subfoliaceis, disco brevioribus, semiamplectentibus, oblongis, obtusis. *Germina* compressa, obovato-oblonga, hispida: *pappus* membranaceus uniseriato-pluripaleaceus caducus, *paleis* 2 magnis uno antico altero postico, reliquis lateralibus parvulis oblongis. *Radii* flosculis *ligula* lata, *stylus* 0, *pseudo-germ.* ovulo nullo. *Cass. l. c.* 20. 300; *(è gall. vers.)*

This section is distinguished from the first and last by a one-ranked pappus of several paleaceous radii, a hemispherical calyx of coriaceous closely and regularly imbricated unappendicled leaflets shorter than the disk of the corolla, and by the round-pointed paleæ of the receptacle. It consists at present of three published species, viz. *aureum* (Helianthus aureus. *Kunth nov. gen. et spec.*), *truxillense* H. truxillensis. *Kunth l. c.*), and *rigidum*, which is the Helianthus *atrorubens* (vol. 6. fol. 508.) of the present publication. It seems that M. Cassini was utterly unapprized of the true synonymy of the species.

III. *LEIGHIA.* *Cor.* radiata: *disco* hermaphrodito, multifloro, regulari; *radio* neutro simplici ligulato. *Cal.* turbinatus, altior disco, *foliolis* numerosis, regularitèr et arctè imbricatis, oblongis, coriaceis, appendice terminatis herbaceo foliiformi lanceolato 1-nervi recurvo-patente. *Recept.* convexissimum v. conoideum, paulò elevatum, *paleis* membranaceo-foliaceis, brevioribus disco, amplectentibus, lanceolatis. *Sem.* oblonga, bilateraliter compressa, hispidula: *pappi* radii plures serie haud interruptâ contigui, persistentes; *anticus* et *posticus* plurimùm cæteris longiores triquetro-filiformes scabri *(barbellulées)*; *laterales valdè breviores* inæquales dissimiles irregulares paleacei, oblongi aut lanceolati, apice dentati. *Radii* flosculis *pseudo-germen* longum, *stylus* 0, *ligula* emarginata. *Cass. l. c.* 25. 436; *(è gall. vers.)*

Leighia differs from the preceding sections or subgenera by a one-ranked pappus of several permanent radii or pieces, of which two are large, opposite, filiform and 3-cornered, the rest small and paleaceous (chaffy); as well as by a calyx higher than the disk of the corolla and composed of regularly imbricated close-pressed leaflets, each of which is surmounted by a large recurvedly spreading appendage resembling the leaves of the plant. There are three published species that belong here: 1. *elegans*, the Helianthus *linearis* (vol. 7. fol. 523.) of this Register, of the synonymy of which M. Cassini seems to have had only an uncertain knowledge: 2. *bicolor*, the Helianthus *angustifolius* of Linnæus: 3. *microphylla*, the Helianthus *microphyllus* of Kunth. *(Vid. nov. gen. et spec.* 4. 220. *t.* 375.).

The genus Viguiera of Kunth is said by M. Cassini to differ from his Harpalium and Leighia only by its one-ranked calyx and elevated conical receptacle. He suspects moreover that Helianthus *parviflorus* of Kunth, with a calyx very near to that of Viguiera, but a pappus and receptacle of the true Helianthus, may form a fourth subgenus; for which however he proposes no name.

Tithonia *tagetiflora*, vol. 8. fol. 591. of this work, belongs to the first section of the *Heliantheæ* of M. Cassini, entitled *Heliantheæ-helenieæ;* as does also Helenium *quadridentatum* of the same volume, fol. 598.

Heliopsis *canescens* (see above in vol. 8. fol. 592.) belongs to the fourth section of the *Heliantheæ* of the same author, entitled *Heliantheæ-rudbeckieæ.*

708.

CAMELLIA japonica: τ. *luteo-albicans.*

Basington's New Camellia.

MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. AURANTIA. *Jussieu gen.* 202. *Div. III.* Fructus polyspermus capsularis. Folia non punctata. Genera AURANTIIS et MELIIS affinia.
CAMELLIEÆ. *Decand. théor. ed.* 1. 214.
THEACEÆ. *Mirbel in nouv. bullet.* 3. 382.
CAMELLIA. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 22.

Camellia japonica. *Vide suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 22.
(τ) flore subpleno luteo-albicante, staminibus cum petalis intermixtis.

A presumptive variety of CAMELLIA *japonica,* now first introduced from China by Mr. Basington, of the Kingsland Nursery; and we are told is not to be met with in any other collection in this country.

M. Hart. del. Pubd by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly May. 1. 1823. S. Watts. sc.

ARTHROPODIUM cirratum.

New-Zealand Arthropodium.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.

ARTHROPODIUM. *Cor.* sexpartita, patens, laciniis interioribus margine undulatis v. fimbriatis: decidua. *Fil*[a]. barbata. *Antheræ* basi emarginatæ insertæ. *Germ.* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* hispidulum. *Caps.* subglobosa, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septiferis. *Sem*[a]. pauca, subangulata, umbilico nudo. *Embryo* curvatus.

Herbæ *glabræ.* Radix *fasciculata, è bulbis nunc pedicellatis fibrisve crassis.* Folia *linearia, flaccida.* Racemi *laxi.* Pedicelli *aggregati v. solitarii, medio articulati.* Flores *penduli, purpurascentes v. albi: corollâ post anthesin conniventi et longè ante fructûs maturitatem deciduâ, basi cyathiformi emarcidâ remanente.* Antheræ *purpureæ v. albicantes.* ANTHERICO proximum genus. *Brown prod.* 1. 276.

A. *cirratum;* racemo diviso, bracteis foliaceis, pedicellis fasciculatis, petalis interioribus integerrimis, filamentorum dimidio barbato basi biappendiculato, foliis lanceolato-ensiformibus. *Brown in Curtis's magaz.* 2350.
Anthericum cirratum. *Forst. prod. n.* 148. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 146.

We have to regret the having been unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity of adding a detailed description of this interesting species; amply distinguishable from its congeners by several striking peculiarities, but most curiously by the two downy curled appendages that spring from the lowermost termination of the upper bearded portion of each of the filaments. The anthers are greenish, and coil themselves backwards so as ultimately to form a complete circle.

The plant belongs to New Zealand, and had been originally observed by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, during their well-known voyage. There is a figure of it in Mr. Brown's collection, done by the draughtsman who accompanied that expedition; but the species was only known to the public by the short record we have cited from Forster's work, till now introduced into our gardens by the way of New Holland, where the seed had been carried from New Zealand.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, in the King's Road, Chelsea; where the plant had been raised from imported seed, and flowered last April in the conservatory.

. 17 . y. 1. 1823.

SYMPLOCOS sinica.

Chinese Symplocos.

POLYADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.* (POLYANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.* *Pers.*)

Nat. ord. GUAIACANÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 155. *Div. II.* Stamina indefinita.
SYMPLOCOS. Cal. 5-fidus, superus. *Cor.* 5-8-petala, petalis basi in tubum cohærentibus. *Stamina* 4-plici serie tubo corollæ secreta. *Drupa* sicca, 5-locularis. *Persoon syn.* 2. 74.

S. *sinica,* foliis elliptico-lanceolatis, utrinque pubescentibus subcorrugato-venosis: foliolis calycinis acuminatis.

Frutex *pubescens, ramis adscendentibus hirsutis.* Fol. *alternè subdistantia, intervallis aliquotiès longiora, patentia, cano-virentia, elliptico-lanceolata, acuta, serrata dentibus mucronatis appressis, utrinque attenuata, suprà immersè nervosa subcorrugato-reticulata appressè villosa, subtùs varicoso-venosa hirsutiora:* petiolus 1-2 *linearis teres hirsutus.* Flores *jucundissimè odori, in ramis novellis folioso-paniculati;* cymulæ *paucifloræ, alternæ, extraaxillari-laterales et terminales, foliis suprà et extrà axillam plùs minùsve approximatæ aliquotièsque breviores, subtrichotomæ,* pedunculo *brevi tereti virenti hirsuto assurgenti flore vix longiore,* pedicellis 1-*floris calyce brevioribus præter medium nudum* bracteas 2-3? *erectas philyraceas lineari-angustas acutas germen remotum æquantes hirsutas deciduas gerentibus.* Cal. *pallescens,* 5-*phyllus, stellatus, corollæ aliquotiès longiori appressus, germinis continuus, appressè hirsutus persistens, foliolis cum petalis alternis, subæqualibus angulari-acuminatis, intùs glabris.* Cor. *candida, opaca, duplici serié imbricato-rotata diametrò vix semunciali, vegeta atque integra unà cum staminibus caduca,* petalis 5 (*variùs* 4, 6, *v.* 7) *oblongis ellipticis concavis apice rotundatissimis, basi invicèm et cum staminibus imbricato-connatis, summi germinis ambitû sub calyce insertis.* Stam[a]. *alba, polyadelpha, numerosa, sub-4seriata, radiato-patentia, imâ corollâ inserta brevèque inter se connata, exteriora subexserta divaricatiora, interiora breviora erectiora,* fasciculi 5, fil[a]. *acuta basi oblongè incrassata,* anth[æ]. *sulphureæ, parvulæ, subrotundo-didymæ, erectæ, biloculares.* Stylus *albus, columellaris, stamina interiora æquans, rectus, compressiusculus, bisulcus quasi ex* 2 *coadunatis conflatus, fulvescente germinis disco ad ambitum glandulis* 5 *lucidis coloratioribus symmetricè bullato-insertus:* stig[a]. *apex abruptè obtusus virescens secernens, styli diametrum vix excedens.* Germ. *inferum, viridi-canescens, turbinatum, pedicelli continuum, appressè villosum, calyce paulò longius,* 2-*loculare, dissepimento medio verticali utrinque seminifero divisum,* ovulis *in quoque loculo paucis, lætè viridibus, oblongis, obovato-attenuatis v. subaciniformibus.*

A small shrub with a delightfully fragrant blossom, just introduced by Mr. Basington of the Kingsland Nursery, where the drawing was taken in March last. It is said to have come from China in company with the variety of CAMELLIA *japonica,* No. 708, in the present fasciculus.

We have placed our plant in the present genus, it being clearly a congener of a Nepalese sample deposited by Dr. Buchanan in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium under the title Symplocos *cratægoides*, which differs principally in having a shorter broader nearly round leaf and blunt calycine leaflets. But neither species can belong to Symplocos if our view of the structure of the germen is correct, and indeed the plants seem altogether of a different habit from those species which are at present allotted to Symplocos. We believe they will be to be formed into a separate genus by some one who has a closer knowledge of their natural affinities than we, owing to accidental causes, are enabled at present to acquire. In a future article we shall probably return to the subject; which is certainly an interesting one.

Mr. Brown has separated the first division of Jussieu's *Guaiacanæ* into a distinct order, by the title *Ebenaceæ* (prod. 1. 524.); of these our plant is clearly no coordinate.

PHYLICA capitata.

Downy-headed Phylica.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RHAMNEÆ. *Brown gen. rem. in Flind. voy.* 2. 554. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, 5-fidus, æqualis, æstivatione valvatâ. *Petala* staminibus totidem opposita, laminis concavis includentibus antheras, nunc omninò desunt. *Stamina* cum segmentis calycinis alterna: *germen* loculamentis 2-3, ovulo unico in uniquoque: *embryo* erectus, sæpiùs in axi albuminis carnosi positus, vel nunc albumine nullo.

Hùc RHAMNUS, ZIZIPHUS, PALIURUS, CEANOTHUS *(quo vix dignoscenda* POMADERRIS), COLLETIA, CRYPTANDRA PHYLICA, GOUANIA, VENTILAGO, *forsànque et* HOVENIA; *De prædictis non dubitandum plurimis affines esse* RHAMNEÆ *cum* BUTTNERIACEIS, *indeque inopinata affinitas inter* RHAMNEAS *et* MALVACEAS *emicare videtur.* Brown; (ex anglico versum.)

PHYLICA. *Calyx* turbinatus 5-fidus. *Petala* 5 squamiformia minima (vel nulla). *Stam.* 5 parva, sub petalis. *Stylus* 1; *stigma* 1. *Caps.* (interdùm subbaccata) subrotunda 3-cocca coccis monospermis, intùs angulatis et dehiscentibus : *Suffrutices ericæformes; folia alterna aut verticillatim opposita, plerumque non stipulacea; flores sæpiùs capitàti terminales capitulo densè involucrato rariùs distincti axillares, quidam dioici, quidam 3-stigmatosi. Character* RHAMNORUM, *habitus diversus.* Juss. l. c. 381.

P. *capitata*, foliis lineari-lanceolatis villosis, bracteis lanatis, capitulis terminalibus. *Thunb. prod.* 45.

Phylica capitata. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 1109.

Phylica pubescens. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 268. *ed.* 2. 2. 19.

Chamœlea pilosa angustissimo folio, capite lanuginoso. *Burm. afr.* 121. *t.* 44. *fig.* 3.

Capitula *terminalia, sessilia, solitaria diametro unciali plurive, imbricato-foliosa, foliolis numerosis ramorum imbricato-continuis, æqualibus patentibus undique villosissimis v. hirsutis foliorum ramorum minoribus atque plurimum pallidioribus.* Flores *plurimi, spicato-approximati, sessiles, axillares, intra foliola latentes, erecti,* bracteolis *binis lateralibus tubo æqualibus stipati:* calyx *inferus oblongus infundibuliformis semi5fidus, extùs pilis albis appressis hirsutus, intùs villosiusculus,* tubo *infernè versùs subattenuatus cano-virescens,* limbo *5-partito tubo vix longiori patulo rubro; laciniis distantibus æqualibus subulatis crassiusculis, intùs nudiusculis carinato-compressis:* petala *nulla.* Stam^{a}. 5 *inclusa introrsùm deflexo-conniventia, cum laciniis calycinis alterna infra medium tubum inserta antheris longiora setiformia tandemque deflectenda:* anth^{æ}. *fulvæ extrorsæ biloculares à dorso affixæ introrsum resupinatæ pistillum versus convergentes, loculis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus.* Stylus *brevis viridis columnaris teres apice glanduloso stigmatoso obtuso isoperimetro.* Germ. *depressum tricoccum fundo nectarifero tubi immerso.*

Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. Drawn at Mr. Colvill's. A greenhouse plant of little beauty.

" Rhamneæ. Into this order I admit such genera only as have the germen cohering more or less with the tube of the calyx, of which the laciniæ have a valvular æstivation; stamina equal in number to these laciniæ, and alternating with them; a germen with two or three cells and a single erect ovulum in each; an erect embryo generally placed in the axis of a fleshy albumen or entirely without albumen: the petals, which are opposite to the stamina, and inclose the antheræ in the concave laminæ, are in some cases wanting."

" With these characters Rhamnus, Ziziphus, Paliurus, Ceanothus (from which Pomaderris is hardly distinct), Colletia, Cryptandra, Phylica, Gouania, Ventilago, and probably Hovenia, correspond. In comparing this description of Rhamneæ with that of Buttneriaceæ formerly given, they will be found to coincide in so many important points, that the near relationship of these orders cannot be doubted, and thus an unexpected affinity seems to be proved between Rhamneæ and Malvaceæ."

" In Terra Australis upwards of thirty species of Rhamneæ, belonging to Ziziphus, Ceanothus, Pomaderris, Colletia, and Cryptandra, have been observed, and chiefly in its principal parallel or southern regions."—*Brown in Flind. voy.* 2. 554.

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LONICERA flexuosa.

Tate's new Chinese Honeysuckle.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CAPRIFOLIA. *Jussieu gen.* 311. *Div. I.* Calyx canaliculatus, aut bracteatus. Stylus unicus. Corolla monopetala.

LONICERA. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 31.

Div. Chamæcerasa, pedunculis bifloris.

L. *flexuosa,* floribus subsessilibus baccis distinctis, foliis ovatis integris glabris, caule flexuoso. *Thunb. in act. soc. linn.* 2. 330. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 989.

Lonicera nigra. *Thunb. jap.* 89.

Rami *divaricati flexuoso-erecti teretes villosi.* Folia *opposita petiolata ovata margine reflexa nervosa (venosa* W.?) *glabra nervis parùm villosa, pollicaria, superioribus minoribus.* Flores *axillares brevitèr pedunculati, pedunculis vix lineam longis.* Baccæ *distinctæ ovatæ acuminatæ nigræ.* Thunb. l. c.

Native of China. In many points of its general habit an anomaly not only among our European species, but even compared with the only Chinese one yet known in our gardens, viz. LONICERA *japonica,* figured in the first volume of our Register. The nature of the fragrance is entirely distinct from any European plant, and resembles that peculiar to tropical plants. Quite new to our collection, where it has been lately introduced by Mr. Tate, of the Sloane Square Nursery. A greenhouse plant, extremely fragrant.

MARICA cærulea.
Blue Northiana.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Ensatæ. *Linn. ord. nat. VI. Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 219.
Irides. *Jussieu gen.* 57. Irideæ. *Brown prod.* 1. 302.
MARICA. *Suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 229.

Div. I. Stigmatibus petaliformibus coadunatis. Maricæ v. Cipuræ. *Americæ intratropicæ.* Nob. suprà p. 4. vol. 3. fol. 229.

M. *cærulea*, scapo numerosifloro erecto, spathâ non viviparâ; *(ut in* Maricâ *northianâ.)*

A newly observed species from the Brazils; very near to the beautiful and well-known Marica *northiana,* but in that the lamina of the larger segments of the corolla is white, blue in this; in that the flowers are fewer, the flower-stem viviparous and bent backwards to the ground, where the young plant that is produced within the spathe takes root; here the stem is quite upright and straight, and the spathe not viviparous. Leaves from four to six feet high.

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S. Watts sc.

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AMARYLLIS Belladonna: *β. pallida.*

Pale-flowered Belladonna Lily.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. II.* Germen inferum.
AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 296. *Sect. I.*
AMARYLLIS. Suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 226.

Div. IV. Bi-multiflora. Corollæ tubus nudus. Folia bifaria. Nobis suprà vol. 8. *fol.* 623: (2do.)

A. *Belladonna,* pedicellato-multiflora; foliis ligulatis canaliculatis scapo brevioribus, corollâ nutante elongato-turbinatâ, suprà recurvo-patente, rectissimâ: tubo subnullo. *Nob. in journ. of scien. and the arts.* 2. 359.

Amaryllis Belladonna. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 421. *L'Héritier sert. angl.* 12. *J. Miller illustr. Hort. Kew.* 1. 417. *ed.* 2. 2. 225. *Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 733. *Willd. sp. pl.* 254; *(exclusis undique Sloane, Hermann, Seba, Merian, atque Swartz, ad* AMARYLLIDEM equestrem *referendis.)*

Lilio-narcissus indicus fl. elegantissimè purpurascente. *Weinm. phyt.* 3. 276. *t.* 653. *fig.* A.

Narcissus polyanthos lilàcino flore. *Rudb. elys.* 2. 48. *fig.* 7; *(figura Ferrario desumpta.)*

Narcissus indicus liliaceus diluto colore perpurpurascens. *Ferrarius floril.* 117. *t.* 121.

(β) *Pallida;* minor flore pallidiore. *Nobis in journ. of science and the arts.* 2. 359.

Amaryllis pallida. *Redouté liliac.* 479. *Herbert append.* 15.

(α) Bulbus *sæpè ovo olorino major, indusiis fibroso-membranacis plexibus intergerinis bombycino-fibrosis ex filis sericeis spiralibus ductilibus.* Folia *plura, angustiùs, fusco-virentia,* 7-10-*uncialia latitudine vix* $\frac{2}{3}$ *unciæ excedente, floribus olim tardiora.* Scapus *foliis longior, solidus, compressus, sæpiùs purpurascens.* Spatha pedunculis *coloratis germinis concoloris clavato-continuis duplo longior.* Flores *albido-rosei, suaveolentes, triunciales v. ultrà.* Corollæ *laciniis lanceolatis, deorsùm attenuatis longiùs imbricatis, solâ basi concrescentibus, exterioribus latioribus margine omninò liberâ.* Fil. *fasciculata, declinata, corollâ* $\frac{1}{3}$ *parte breviore, inæqualia:* antheræ *vibratiles.* Stigmata *lobuli* 3 *breves intensè rubentes.* Germ. *turbinato-oblongum, trigonum loculis biseriato-polyspermis.* Semina *pauca, tuberoso-laxata.* Nob. in journ. of sci. and the arts, l. c.

In *Redouté's Liliacées* our plant has been considered distinct from the well-known Belladonna-Lily: judging for ourselves, we are inclined to believe it a variety. We can find no technically available distinction; and there are several intermediate acknowledged varieties that have per-

suaded us of the inexpediency of separating the two without actual proof.

(β) is a known native of the Cape of Southern Africa, and has been frequently imported from the Cape of Good Hope. We have no doubt that (α) is from the same region, and that its supposed West Indian origin has arisen entirely from its having been mistaken for the plant of Sloane, Hermann, Swartz, and others, who have in view Amaryllis *equestris,* long confounded with Amaryllis *Belladonna.*

The drawing was taken at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, where the plant flowers freely and ripens seed.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 ...adlly June. 1. 1823.

S. Watts. sc

PANCRATIUM australasicum.

Cunningham's Pancratium.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. II.* Germen inferum.
AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 206. *Sect. I.*
PANCRATIUM. *Suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 221.

P. ***australasicum*****, foliis petiolatis, laminâ nervoso-costatâ, coronâ brevissimâ omninò sexpartitâ.**

An unrecorded plant from the interior of New South Wales, where it was lately observed and sent to England by Mr. Cunningham, the zealous and intelligent investigator of the objects of natural history found in the newly explored inland parts of those regions.

Comes very close to PANCRATIUM *amboinense*, admirably figured by Mr. Sydenham Edwards in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (1419); but is altogether a smaller plant, where the short crown of the flower is sixparted to the very bottom, which is not the case in the other species.

Drawn at Mr. Colvill's Nursery in the King's Road. A hothouse plant.

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Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly June 1. 1823. S. Watts

TABERNÆMONTANA laurifolia.

Laurel-leaved Tabernæmontana.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Apocyneæ. *Brown prod.* 1. 465; *et suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 338.
Div. II. Semina non comosa. Fructus bifollicularis.
TABERNÆMONTANA. Suprà vol. 4. *fol.* 338.

T. *laurifolia*, foliis oppositis ovalibus obtusiusculis. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 3.
Tabernæmontana laurifolia. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 1244. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 72.
Tabernæmontana foliis oppositis ovatis, pedunculis paucifloris, staminibus inclusis. *Jacq. amer.* 39.
Tabernæmontana frutescens: foliis subnitidis ovatis venosis. *Browne jam.* 182.
Tabernæmontana laurifolia, flore albo, fructû rotundiore. *Amm. herb.* 212.
Nerium arboreum, folio latiore obtuso, flore luteo minore. *Sloane jam.* 154. *hist.* 2. 62. *t.* 186. *fig.* 2.
Lactescens.

Flores *odoratissimi.* Cal. *coriaceo-crassus, campanulatus, luteo-virens 5-fidus,* corollæ *tubo pluriès brevior, subæqualis, segmentis imbricato-conniventibus ovato-rotundis extùs convexis papilloso-porosis totis exsudato visco illinitis.*

An old but not common shrub in our hothouses. Introduced from the West Indies. Drawn at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in the King's Road.

M. Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly June. 1. 1823.

TROPÆOLUM peregrinum.

Fringed-flower Indian Cress, or Canary-bird-flower.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. GERANIA. *Jussieu gen.* 268. Div. Genera Geraniis affinia.

TROPÆOLUM. Cal. profundè 5-fidus coloratus, laciniâ superiore basi calcaratâ, calcare intrà florem hìnc hiante extra stamina. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta, ejusdem laciniis alterna, quorum 2 superiora sessilia remota, calcaris fauci infixa; 3 unguiculata germen ex opposito ambientia. *Filamenta* distincta, germini arctè circumposita et ejusdem disco (perigyno?) imposita; *antheræ* oblongæ erectæ biloculares (4-loculares *ex Linnæo*). *Germen* 3-gonum; *stylus* unus cylindricus 3-striatus; *stigmata* 3 aucta. *Pericarpia* 3 reniformia suberosa 1-sperma non dehiscentia; hìnc sulcata indè imo stylo persistenti affixa; *semina* conformia; *embryo* magnus absque albumine, *radiculâ* intra lobos rectos suprà latente non prominulâ. *Herbæ diffusæ aut volubiles; folia alterna non stipulacea, simplicia peltata aut rariùs digitata;* pedunculi *uniflori longi axillares. Flores T.* pentaphylli *Juss. peruv. et Commers. herb. Bonar. tantùm dipetali, petalis cæteris nullis aut citiùs caducis; iidem in summo caule vix calcarati ferè regulares, inferioribus longè calcaratis multò minores. Genus affine* GERANIO *staminum et petalorum sitú, stylo unico, stigmate multiplici, pericarpiis imo stylo affixis, perispermi defectú. Affinitas quædum calcaris* TROPÆOLI *et tubi* GERANIORUM *africanorum intra florem similitèr hiantis, sed tubus pedicello arctè inhæret, non autem calcar. Præterea* TROPÆOLUM *discrepat stipulis nullis, floribus non oppositifoliis, lobis embryonis rectis.* Juss. l. c. 269.

T. *peregrinum,* foliis subpeltatis subreniformibus 5-7 lobis, petalis minoribus ciliato-laceris. *Curtis's Magaz.* 1351.

Tropæolum peregrinum. *Ruiz et Pavon fl. per.* 3. 36. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 299. *Jacq. hort. schœnb.* 98. *Andrews's reposit.* 597. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 339.

Cardamindum quinquefolii folio, vulgò Malla. *Feuillée peruv.* 2. 756. t. 42.

Annua: caule *teretiusculo, lævi, scandente.* Fol. petiolis *longis (propter torsionem suam cirrhorum gerentibus vices): subpeltata, quinqueloba, lobis rotundatis, mucronatis;* inferiora *7-loba lobulataque.* Pedunculi *solitarii, axillares, uniflores, folium æquantes.* Cal. *subtùs intrusus, quinquefidus, segmentis subæqualibus, inflexione subbilabiatum:* labium superius *calcare subulato fine hamato-reflexo.* Cor. *pallidè lutescens, sulphurea, ringens, pentapetala, calyce inserta;* petala duo superiora *magna, quinquefida, obtusa cum mucrone, laciniâ (v. lobo) mediâ labii superioris calycis ab ungue suo inserta;* inferiora 3, *spathulata, lacero-fimbriata.* Fil. *basi calycinâ inserta.* Anth. *quadrisulcatæ.* Germ. 3-*lobum, trigonum.* Stylus *filamentis brevior.* Stig^a^. *tripartita, acuta.*

A tender annual. Native of Peru. Drawn from a plant sent us from Boyton by Mr. Lambert, to whom we are often and essentially obliged.

divided; the leaflets of the involucre are likewise linear, subulate and pointed, and the florets of the circumference radiate, larger and irregular. SCABIOSA *sphaciotica* of Rœmer and Schulte's Systema Vegetabilium, the S. *tomentosa* of Smith's Flora Græca, differs also in the leaves being all pinnatifid with ovate segments mostly entire, as well as in having a woody stem. The only other recorded species from which it is necessary to distinguish our present plant is SCABIOSA *argentea* of Linnæus; there again the florets of the circumference are radiate, the leaflets of the involucre pointed and longer than the florets, and the leaves all pinnately divided with deep-cut segments.

We have named the species after Mr. Barker Webb, who gathered it in Phrygia, on the summit of Mount Ida, together with a curious new DIANTHUS, in the month of October 1819. A pretty considerable Herbarium was formed by that gentleman during his journey in the Levant, containing many yet unrecorded species. We have ventured to propose a new division of the genus SCABIOSA, or subgenus to which we have affixed the old appellation of *Asterocephalus*. This division will include part only of the Asterocephali of Lagasca.

Our drawing was taken from a plant raised by Mr. Lambert, from cuttings received from Mr. Webb, and which flowered at Boyton House last spring. *Don MSS.*

TROPÆOLUM peregrinum.

Fringed-flower Indian Cress, or Canary-bird-flower.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. GERANIA. *Jussieu gen.* 268. Div. Genera Geraniis affinia.

TROPÆOLUM. Cal. profundè 5-fidus coloratus, laciniâ superiore basi calcaratâ, calcare intrà florem hìnc hiante extra stamina. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta, ejusdem laciniis alterna, quorum 2 superiora sessilia remota, calcaris fauci infixa; 3 unguiculata germen ex opposito ambientia. *Filamenta* distincta, germini arctè circumposita et ejusdem disco (perigyno?) imposita; *antheræ* oblongæ erectæ biloculares (4-loculares *ex Linnæo*). *Germen* 3-gonum; *stylus* unus cylindricus 3-striatus; *stigmata* 3 aucta. *Pericarpia* 3 reniformia suberosa 1-sperma non dehiscentia; hìnc sulcata indè imo stylo persistenti affixa; *semina* conformia; *embryo* magnus absque albumine, *radiculâ* intra lobos rectos suprà latente non prominulâ. *Herbæ diffusæ aut volubiles; folia alterna non stipulacea, simplicia peltata aut variùs digitata;* pedunculi *uniflori longi axillares. Flores T.* pentaphylli *Juss. peruv. et Commers. herb. Bonar. tantùm dipetali, petalis cæteris nullis aut citiùs caducis; iidem in summo caule vix calcarati ferè regulares, inferioribus longè calcaratis multò minores. Genus affine* GERANIO *staminum et petalorum sitú, stylo unico, stigmate multiplici, pericarpiis imo stylo affixis, perispermi defectú. Affinitas quædam calcaris* TROPÆOLI *et tubi* GERANIORUM *africanorum intra florem similitèr hiantis, sed tubus pedicello arctè inhæret, non autem calcar. Præterea* TROPÆOLUM *discrepat stipulis nullis, floribus non oppositifoliis, lobis embryonis rectis.* Juss. l. c. 269.

T. *peregrinum,* foliis subpeltatis subreniformibus 5-7 lobis, petalis minoribus ciliato-laceris. *Curtis's Magaz.* 1351.

Tropæolum peregrinum. *Ruiz et Pavon fl. per.* 3. 36. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 290. *Jacq. hort. schœnb.* 98. *Andrews's reposit.* 597. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 339.

Cardamindum quinquefolii folio, vulgò Malla. *Feuillée peruv.* 2. 756. t. 42.

Annua: caule *teretiusculo, lævi, scandente.* Fol. petiolis *longis (propter torsionem suam cirrhorum gerentibus vices): subpeltata, quinqueloba, lobis rotundatis, mucronatis;* inferiora *7-loba lobulataque.* Pedunculi *solitarii, axillares, uniflores, folium æquantes.* Cal. *subtùs intrusus, quinquefidus, segmentis subæqualibus, inflexione subbilabiatum:* labium superius *calcare subulato fine hamato-reflexo.* Cor. *pallidè lutescens, sulphurea, ringens, pentapetala, calyce inserta;* petala duo superiora *magna, quinquefida, obtusa cum mucrone, laciniâ (v. lobo) mediâ labii superioris calycis ab ungue suo inserta;* inferiora 3, *spathulata, lacero-fimbriata.* Fil. *basi calycinâ inserta.* Anth. *quadrisulcatæ.* Germ. *3-lobum, trigonum.* Stylus *filamentis brevior.* Stigª. *tripartita, acuta.*

A tender annual. Native of Peru. Drawn from a plant sent us from Boyton by Mr. Lambert, to whom we are often and essentially obliged.

Said to have been introduced by Mr. Benjamin Bewick in 1775.

The taste of our plant is rather stronger than that of the common sort.

719

M. Hart. del. Pub by J. [illegible] 170 Piccadilly July. 1. 1823. J. Watts sc.

AMARYLLIS maranensis.

Tate's Amaryllis.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 296. *Sect. I. AMARYLLIS. Suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 226.

Div. Bi-multifloræ: tubo coronato: foliis bifariis. Nob. in journ. of sci. and the arts. 2. 353.

A. *maranensis;* pluriflora; corollâ nutante ringente; laciniis extimis lanceolatis latioribus summâ omnium latiori, imâ intimâ omnium angustiori lineari: stellâ in fauce barbatâ nullâ: tubo longitudine germinis.

Hippeastrum stylosum. *Herbert in Curtis's Magaz.* 2278; *(quoad colorem figura pessima.)*

Drawn at Mr. Tate's Nursery in Sloane Square.—Native of Maranhao in the Brazils. Probably distinct from *equestris.* Differs from *miniata* in having a longer floral tube: but all three are extremely near species.

720

M. Hart. del. July. 1. 1823.

720

CALANTHE veratrifolia.

Hellebore-leaved Calanthe.

GYNANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 309.
Div. IV. Anth. terminalis mobilis decidua. *Massæ pollinis* demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.
CALANTHE. Brown infrà vol. 7. *fol.* 573; *(in textû anglico.) Labellum* porrecto-explanatum latum, latus inferius columnæ ab apice continuans (appendicem simulans), porrectum, explanatum, 3-lobum, basi dentato-barbatum. *Columna* corollâ explanatâ omninò libera, duploque brevior. *Massæ pollinis* octo.

C. *veratrifolia,* foliis lanceolatis subplicato-nervosis: scapo radicali foliis breviore aphyllo, spica numerosa conferta oblonga cylindrica, bracteis parvis lanceolatis.
Limodorum veratrifolium. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 122. *Persoon syn.* 2. 520.
Folia *subbipedalia, latitudine 5-unciali, subplicato-nervosa, lanceolata, basin versùs petiolatìm attenuata, canaliculata, radicalia, plura, erecto-patentia, luteo-virentia, non glauca, subundulata.* Scapi *plures, radicales, aphylli, villosi, tripedales v. ultra, stricti, teretes, simplicissimi, vaginis remotis lanceolatis appressis sparsè vagantibus.* Spica *semi-ad-pedalem, numerosa, confertiuscula, horizontali-patens, recta, terminalis, cylindrica;* axi *viridi-albicante, sulcato-striata.* Flores *candidissimi, inodori, vulnerati plagæ loco ærugineo-virentes, biunciales vel longiores, porrecto-nutantes, extùs villosi opaci.* Germ. *sesquiunciale, album, clavato-elongatum sessile, porrecto-patens, infernè teres esulcatum, supernè recurvum, crassiùs striatum, seminiferum;* bracteæ *germine aliquotiès breviores lanceolatæ, gradatìm decrescentes, herbaceæ.* Cor. *radiato-explanata, ad basin usque distanter-distincta diametro unciali, nutans, subregularis:* petala 5, *æquidistantia obtusa, mucronata;* exteriora 3 *majora semuncialia,* medium *summum lateralibus parùm grandius, erectum, obovato-oblongum,* lateralia 2 *inferiora, labellum declinato-sequentia, trapezoidi-oblongata v. inæquilateri-oblonga;* interiora 2 *superiora summum medium approximantia, cæteris æquilonga inflexioneque simili, duplo tamen angustiora.* Calcar *tereti-elongatum, germine gracilius triploque brevius, descendens, corollâ parum longius, obtusum, rectum, columnæ basin directione pari continuans.* Labellum *basi et in faucè columnam continuante fulvo-barbatum, barbâ triseriatâ seriebus è dentibus confertis prominulis ordine distinctissimo atque patente in longum positis (linguæ felinæ spinulis non absimilibus), columnæ latus inferius porrecto-continuans, triploque longius, explanatum, ochroleuco-emarcescens, tripartitum, exungue, margini deflexum, corollâ duplo longius;* lobis 2 *inferioribus divaricatis, medio plurimum brevioribus oblongis obtusis integris,* terminali *recto furcato medium citra bifido (literam Y quodammodo referens) segmentis lineari-oblongis recurvis, ungue longioribus.* Columna *corollâ omninò libera duplo brevior concolorque obovato-turbinata obesa, summo dorso antherifera, porrecta, apicis lateribus alato-productis brevibus erectis,* rostello *medio longiori truncato-obtuso suprà stigma prominente, à supino scrobiculo longitudinali pro retinaculo antheræ impresso:* anthera *dorso summo columnæ*

incumbens paulò immersa, turbinata corollæ ferè concolora, bilocularis loculis scariosis subtus convoluto-conniventibus; loculus quisque massulas pollineas 4 *includens;* massæ pollinis 8, *parallelæ, lineari-spathulatæ albidæ durissimæ.* Stigma *sub lobo medio elongato columnæ latens, bilobum, recurvato-prominens, vitreo-splendens, corrugatum sed lævissimum, atque nitidissimum lobis apice rotundatis, areolam secernentem subtus abscondens.*

Leaves radical, two feet high, yellowish green, plaitedly nerved, lanceolate, five inches over, channeled and petiolately tapered toward the base. *Scapes* several, 2-4 feet high, simple, upright, round, villous, green, opaque, with several close-pressed lanceolate short scattered sheaths. *Spike* terminal, numerous, close, upright, six inches to a foot long, cylindrical, horizontally spreading: *axis* whitish green, sulcate; *bractes* several times shorter than the germen, green, lanceolate, gradually smaller. *Flowers* villous outside, uniformly white, turning green where wounded, 1½-2 inches long. *Germen* 1½ inch long, more than an inch longer than the corolla, and one third longer than the spur. *Corolla* outspread, radiate, nearly regular, two inner segments narrowest. *Label* twice the length of the corolla, continuous with the lower side of the apex of the column, and resembling an appendage to that part, outspread, 3-parted, lower side-lobes divaricate, entire, shorter, middle furcately bifid like the letter Y, segments blunt, the whole turning to a cream-colour before it fades away. *Column* short, thick, turbinate: *anther* incumbent along the upper side of the summit of the column; bilocular: *pollen masses* 8, parallel, linear-spatulate (the shape of Harlequin's sword in miniature), compressed, white; *stigma* 2-lobed, shining, recurvedly prominent, hid beneath the prominent pistil.

The name of Calanthe was proposed for this genus, and its separation from Limodorum and Bletia, in a former article of this work, by Mr. Brown.

Drawn from a fine plant in Mr. Colvill's hothouse at Chelsea, where several stems, three feet and more in length, were thrown up from the same root.

ACACIA lambertiana.

The Boyton Acacia.

POLYGAMIA *MONŒCIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. I.* Mimoseæ. *Brown in Flind. voy.* 2. 551.
ACACIA. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 98.

A. *lambertiana*, inermis, foliis bipinnatis, partialibus bijugis propriis multijugis contiguis ovali-oblongis obtusis utrinque petioloque eglanduloso-villosis, florum axi elongato, capitulis globosis. *Don MSS.*

Arbuscula *biorgyalis, inermis, ramosissima fronde ornatissimè tenerrimè jucundissimè virente;* ramulis *filiformibus frequentissimis lento-viminalis, omni parte villosis.* Folia *bipinnata:* partialia *bijuga, sesqui-bipollicaria:* foliola *multijuga, contigua, ovali-oblonga, trapezoidea (v. subinæquilatera) utrinque ut et* axis *et* petiolus *glanduloso-villosa, fine rotundata mucronulata; pro impari parvum rudimentum.* Stipulæ *elliptico-oblongæ, acutæ, costatæ, villosæ.* Capitula *globosa, solitaria, pisum majusculum magnitudine subæquantia.* Flores ., Cal. *5-dentatus; dentibus acutis, lanceolatis, margine membranaceâ.* Cor. *campanulatâ, brevis, 5-fida, viridis, laciniis ovatis acutis.* Stam. 24, *libera:* filamenta *longissima, capillacea, sanguinea:* antheræ *parvæ luteæ.* Stylus *filamentis brevior, crassior, concolor.* Stigma *minutum, truncatum.* Masculi hermaphroditi *omninò similes.* Fructus *non nobis notus.* Don MSS.

Samples of this fine-flowered shrub were sent for our use by Mr. Lambert from Boyton, where the plant had been raised for the first time in this country from Mexican seed, transmitted by Mr. Cowan. We find the species also in the Lambertian Herbarium, from the collection of the celebrated botanical traveller Don José Pavon, the associate of Ruiz in the investigation of the plants of Peru.

Cultivated in the hothouse. For the excellent description we are indebted to the very intelligent Secretary of the Linnæan Society, to whose kindness we have often had recourse.

BRACHYSTELMA tuberosum.

Cape Brachystelma.

PENTANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Asclepiadeæ. *Brown in Wern. trans. Edin.* 1. 12. *prod.* 1. 458.

BRACHYSTELMA. *Corolla* campanulata, sinubus angulatis. *Columna* inclusa. *Corona* monophylla, quinquefida: lobis antheris oppositis, dorso simplicibus. *Antheræ* absque membranâ apiculari. *Massæ pollinis* erectæ, basi insertæ. *Brown in Curtis's magaz.* 2343.

Brachystelma tuberosum. *Brown l. c.*
Stapelia tuberosa. *Meerb. ic. t.* 54. *fig.* 1.

Tuber *rotundum.* Caulis *suffruticens, ramosus; rami teretes, villosi.* Folia *opposita, membranacea, lineari-lanceolata, concava, margine et carinâ ciliatis.* Flores *semiverticillato-aggregati in quoque fasciculo* 3-4 *magnitudine ferè* Stapeliæ reclinatæ, *cernui, pedunculati.* Calyx 5-*fidus, acutus, corollæ tubo brevior, ut et pedunculus brevè glandulosèque pubescens.* Corolla *extùs virescens, rubro-punctata; intùs nigro-purpurea, disco flavo transversè interruptèque lineato;* tubo *campanulato;* limbo *quinquepartito, laciniarum margine revoluto, basi fimbriata.* Corona 5-*fida; lobulis conniventibus, triangularibus.* Flores *uti* Stapeliæ *species ferè cuncto odore fœtent nauseabundo.*

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Drawn at Mr. Colvill's Nursery.

A new asclepiadeous genus from the pen of the able reformer of that natural order. Every one will be struck by the *primâ facie* resemblance it bears to Stapelia.

" *Corolla* campanulate, with angular sinuses. *Column* inclosed. *Crown* 1-leaved, 5-cleft: lobes opposite to the anthers, unappendaged at the back. *Anthers* without the membranous apex. *Pollen masses* upright, inserted by their base.

" *Tuber* round. *Stem* subshrubby, branching; *branches* round, villous. *Leaves* opposite, membranous, linearly lanceolate, concave, ciliate at the edge and keel. *Flowers* partly collected in whorls with three or four flowers in each branch nearly of the size of those of Stapelia *reclinata,* cernuous, peduncled. *Calyx* 5-cleft, pointed, shorter than the tube of the corolla, and like the peduncle shortly and

glandularly pubescent. *Corolla* greenish on the outside, dotted with red; inside black-purple, centre deep yellow with broken cross lines; *tube* campanulate; *limb* 5-parted, edges of the segments revolute, fringed at the base. *Crown* 5-cleft, with converging triangular lobules. The flowers, like those of nearly all the STAPELIAS, emit a nauseous stench."

-by. Ridgway 176. Piccadilly July 1. 1823. S. Watts. sc

CALCEOLARIA corymbosa.

Chili Slipper-wort.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SCROPHULARIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 117. *Div. II.* Stam. 2.

CALCEOLARIA. *Cal.* 4-lobus. *Cor.* tubo brevissimo, limbo bilabiato, suprà minimo, infrà magno inflato concavo calceiforme, inflexo et in tubi faucem prono. *Stamina* brevia, *antheris* recurvis. *Stigma* 1. *Capsula* conica, apice 4-valvis. *Herbæ; plurimis folia opposita, pedunculi uni- aut multiflori, axillares aut corymboso-terminales; paucis commersonianis folia radicalia, scapi* 1-2-*flori.* Juss. l. c. 120.

C. *corymbosa,* foliis radicalibus ovatis cordatisque petiolatis bicrenatis, caulinis cordatis semiamplexicaulibus. *Ruiz et Pavon fl. per.* 1. 14. *t.* 20. *f.* 6.

Calceolaria corymbosa. *Persoon syn.* 1. 15. *Curtis's magaz.* 2418.

Caulis *simplex, erectus, tetragonus, pubescens, foliorum lapsu basin versus nudus.* Fol. radicalia *petiolata, ovata, rariùs cordata, obtusa, duplicato-crenata; subtùs albicantia venoso-corrugata, pubescentia:* caulina *remota, opposita, semiamplexicaulia.* Flores *corymboso-paniculati,* pedunculis *gracilibus elongatis.* Cal. *tetraphyllus, foliolis ovatis patentibus.* Cor. *bilabiata:* labium superius *minimum;* inferius *maximum, inflatum (obovato-ventricosum subemarginatum; calceoliforme;) orificio obovato-oblongo parvo à supinâ parte infrà ventrem aperto.* Fil^a. *ad basin labii superioris inserta, brevissima:* anth. *biloculares loculis lobiformibus divaricatis: una sub labium superius latitans: exserta alia: fertiles ambæ.* Germ. *globosum:* stylo *brevissimo.*

A native of Chili.—The drawing was taken in the collection of Lady Tankerville, at Walton upon Thames, where the plant was raised from imported seed, and has now made its appearance for the first time amongst us. Probably the finest species of the genus. Annual?

724

AMARYLLIS candida.

Peruvian Amaryllis.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 206. *Sect. I. AMARYLLIS.* *Supra vol.* 3. *fol.* 226.

A. *candida*, flore solitario erecto, petalis obtusis subæqualibus conniventi-patentibus; pedunculo spathâ univalvi pluriès breviore; staminibus adscendentibus: antheris à dorso innatis non mobilibus; foliis linearibus carnosis.

Bulbi *parvi rotundi atri.* Folia *fasciculata linearia plana glaberrima carnosa lætè viridia, longitudine inæqualia, biuncialia ad 8-uncialia.* Scapus *conformis erectus foliis longioribus brevior, uniflorus.* Spatha *membranacea purpurascens hinc fissa flore duplo brevior.* Flos *inodorus erectus breviter pedunculatus non cum scapo continuus.* Corolla *alba basi viridescens, petalis subæqualibus ovatis obtusis sub umbrâ semipatentibus, sub sole expansis, nocte conniventibus, semper autem apice* CROCI *more incurvis, tubo brevissimo.* Stamina 6 *petalis plusquam duplò breviora, fauce tubi inserta, æqualia, ascendentia non declinata;* antheræ *innatæ filamentis subæquales erectæ non versatiles.* Stylus *declinatus, staminibus paululùm longior.* Stigma *trilobum nec trifidum, lobis appressis nec patentibus; ovarium triloculare; ovula carnosa disticha.* Capsula *deest: sed ex ovulorum visu semina fortè rotunda pisiformia.* Lindley MSS.

This species was sent to the Horticultural Society in 1823, from Peru, where it was collected, with many other curious plants, by Mr. Cowan. It flowered in a cold frame in May.

The flowers close in the evening, or in the shade, in the same manner as those of Crocus: a singular circumstance, which, we believe, has not been noticed in any other species of Amaryllis. *Lindley MSS.*

Bulbs small, round, black. *Leaves* fascicled, linear, flat, quite smooth, fleshy, bright green, of from two to eight inches long. *Scape* shorter than the leaves, compressed, one-flowered. *Spathe* membranous, opened on one side, twice shorter than the flower. *Flower* without scent, upright, peduncled, not sitting upon the scape. *Corolla* white, greenish below, petals ovate, nearly even, obtuse, half opened in the shade, wide opened in the sunshine,

closing at night, always however with tips incurved, as in CROCUS, tube very short. *Stamens* more than twice shorter than the petals, inserted at the faux of the corolla, ascendently spread, not bent downwards, even. *Anthers* attached by the back, not vibrating. *Style* declined, rather longer than the stamens. *Stigma* 3-lobed, not trifid, lobes close pressed, not spreading. *Germen* 3-celled: *ovules* fleshy, in two rows.

M. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1823. J. Watts. sc.

SCHIZANTHUS pinnatus.

Lady Tankerville's Schizanthus.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. SCROPHULARINÆ. *Cal.* divisus, persistens. *Cor.* 1-petala hypogyna, sæpiùs irregularis, æstivatione imbricatâ; deciduâ. *Stam*ª. plerùmque didynama, rarò æqualia, quandoque 2. *Germ.* polyspermum, 2-loc. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* 2-lobum, rarò indivisum. *Caps.* (rarissimè *Bacca*) 2-loc., 2-4-valvis, valvis integris v. 2-fidis, dissepimento v. duplicato ex inflexis marginibus valvarum orto; vel simplici parallelo integro, sive contrario bipartibili. *Placentæ* centrales, septo adnatæ, v. demùm solutæ. *Sem.* numerosa, albuminosa. *Embryo* inclusus, rectus. *Radiculâ* umbilicum spectante.

Herbæ (quandoque frutices) sæpiùs oppositifoliæ. Inflorescentia varia.

OBS. *Relatio dissepimenti ad valvulas capsulæ plurilocularis, sive illud contrarium v. parallelum sit, magni valoris semper facit Illustr. Jussieu; et ob hanc causam* Rhododendra *sua ab* Ericis, Pediculares *à* Scrophulariis *segregat, genera semper dirimens arctâ affinitate juncta; hæc nota tamen quæ ad genera distinguenda, plerumque, nec semper, valet, minimè sufficit, dum aliis haud comitata ad eorum separationem in ordinibus diversis, ut luculentèr probatum est in pluribus generibus hujus familiæ, præsertìm in* VERONICÂ, *cujus in variis speciebus modi ferè omnes dehiscentiæ obtinent.* Brown prod. 1. 433.

SCHIZANTHUS. Cor. irregularis: labio superiore 5-fido: inferiore tripartito. *Fil*ª. 2, fertilia. *Caps.* 2-locularis. *Persoon syn.* 2. 261.

S. *pinnatus*, foliis interruptè pinnatis. *Ruiz et Pavon fl. peruv.* 1. 13. *t.* 17. Schizanthus pinnatus. *Persoon syn.* 2. 261.

Planta herbacea, villis longioribus glandulâ terminatis. Radix *fibrillosa.* Caulis 2-*pedalis erectus, parùm ramosus, teres.* Rami *alterni, consimiles.* Fol. *alterna, brevitèr petiolata, interruptè pinnata:* foliola *sessilia:* majora *laciniato-pinnatifida:* minora *lanceolata, integra.* Flores *paniculati:* pedicelli 1-*flori, filiformes,* bracteolis 2 *lanceolatis suffulti.* Cor. *cæruleo-violacea:* labium superius *variegatum:* inferius *purpureo-vittatum.* Filª. *stricta villosa.* Stigma *emarginatum.* Caps. *bilocularis bivalvis; valvulis bipartitis.* Ruiz et Pavon, loc. cit.

A genus established by Messrs. Ruiz and Pavon, associates in the celebrated journey destined to the investigation of the Flora of Chili and Peru. The species before us is figured from the dried plant, in the work published by those meritorious naturalists on their return from that expedition; and now from the live plant, which

has flowered for the first time in this country, in the collection of Dowager Lady Tankerville, at Walton upon Thames. We had no opportunity of describing it, and have trusted to the description contained in the Flora Peruviana.

An herbaceous hothouse plant, covered with a pubescence of longish hairs terminated by a gland. *Root* finely fibrous. *Stem* two feet high, slightly branched, round. *Branches* alternate, alike. *Leaves* alternate, shortly petioled, brokenly pinnated: *leaflets* sessile; *larger ones* jaggedly pinnated; *lesser* lanceolate, entire. *Flowers* in panicles: *pedicles* 1-flowered, filiform, supported at the base by two small lanceolate *bractes*. *Corolla* blueish violet: *upper lip* variegated, *lower* with purple stripes. *Filaments* stiff, upright, villous. *Stigma* notched. *Capsule* 2-celled, 2-valved: *valves* bipartite.

An undue importance seems to have been given by Jussieu, in the combination of orders, to the posture of the partition in a plurilocular seedvessel, in relation to the valves of the same (whether that is opposite to these or parallel with them), and has induced him to separate orders in every other respect too closely akin to admit of detachment: for instance, *Rhododendra* from *Ericæ* and *Pediculares* from *Scrophulariæ;* and it is justly observed by Mr. Brown, that although the above character will commonly serve for the distinction of genera, it never can of itself be sufficient to distinguish orders; a proof of which may be had in several genera of the present family, especially in Veronica, where almost every kind of dehiscence takes place among the various species.

. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1823. J. Watts sc.

ASTELMA fruticans.

Shrubby Astelma.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
CORYMBIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. I.*
INULEÆ. *Cassini in journ. de phys.* 88 *(an.* 1810). 193.
Sect. Inuleæ-gnaphalieæ.
ASTELMA. *Brown supra vol.* 7. *fol.* 532.

A. *fruticans,* foliis amplexicaulibus ovato-oblongis trinerviis acutis utrinque lanuginoso-tomentosis, corymbo coarctato subsessili, calycibus oblongis. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1851; *(sub* GNAPHALIO fruticante).
Gnaphalium fruticans. *Persoon syn.* 2. 416. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 11.

An old and very common standard in our greenhouses, into which it was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Blackburn, in 1779.

170 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 182[illegible]

ONCIDIUM luridum.

Mr. Griffin's Oncidium.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Div. IV.* Anthera terminalis mobilis decidua. Massæ pollinis demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.

ONCIDIUM. Labellum explanatum lobatum basi tuberculatum. *Petala* patentia (2 antica nunc connata). *Columna* alata. *Massæ pollinis* 2, posticè bilobæ, medio affixæ processû communi stigmatis. *Brown in loc. cit.* 215.

O. *luridum*, foliis ellipticis acutis, scapo stricto ramoso, perianthii laciniis patentibus undulatis retusis subæqualibus, labello reniformi, columnæ alis rotundatis. *J. L.*

An unrecorded species; drawn from the collection of Mr. Griffin, at South Lambeth. Native of South America.

It is very nearly related to *Oncidium carthaginense*, from which it is nevertheless essentially distinguished by the different shape of its flowers, and by having its upper petal shaped like those next it, and not galeate and incumbent upon the column as in *O. carthaginense*. It also seems to differ from the latter species in not having the two lateral outer petals smaller than the corresponding inner petals, and in having a colourless, not red, columna. The *Oncidium olivaceum* of M. Kunth, which probably resembles this in some particulars, is obviously distinguished by its reflexed petals and trifid labellum. *J. L.*

ONCIDIUM is distinguished in its division of the order by "a flat-lobed label, knobby at the base; spreading *petals* (the two front ones of which are sometimes grown together); a winged *column*; a pair of *pollen-masses*, double-lobed behind, and fixed at the middle by a common process belonging to the *stigma*."

The coloured leaf and uncoloured scape, in our figure, are much diminished: the coloured spike of flowers and uncoloured leaf are of the natural size.

M. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1823. J. Watt.

DAVIESIA alata.
Winged Daviesia.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Leguminosæ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. IV.*

DAVIESIA. *Smith in linn. trans.* 4. 222. *Calyx* angulatus ebracteatus. *Corolla* papilionacea, carinâ vexillo breviore. *Germen* pedicellatum, dispermum. *Stylus* strictus. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* compressum angulatum, elasticè dehiscens. *Strophiola* seminis posticè integra. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. 20.

D. *alata*, ramis erecto-patentibus elongatis aphyllis, axi lignosâ tereti prominente latè utrinque alatâ; pedunculis alternis incisuris ramorum sedentibus brevibus infernè fimbriato-bracteatis apice fasciculato-floriferis: legumine compressè dolabriformi, scarioso-pergamineo monospermo; semine renato-rotundo, lineolis nigris super fundum melino-fuscum notato.

Daviesia alata, caule aphyllo alato, umbellis lateralibus, calyce bracteisque fimbriatis. *Smith in linn. trans.* 9.

Caulis *brevis teres lignosus fusco-corticatus, ab apice ramorum comam numerosam fasciculato-fastigiantem elongatam erecto-patentem educens:* rami *aphylli, alati, latitudine ferè ½ unciæ v. circà, virentes, foliaceo-extenuati axi mediâ tenus ad utramque marginem pro florum sedibus excisi.* Flores *plures in summo pedunculo aggregati subsessiles:* bracteæ *plures, sparsæ, alternæ, herbaceæ, ciliatæ.* Legumen *melino-fuscescens, oblatè semi-ovatum, inæquilaterum, margine altero rectiori obliquato, altero latiori ventricosissimo, pergamineo-scariosum, apice mucronatum.* Semen *renato-subrotundum, melinum, lineolis nigris elegantissimè pictum:* Strophiola *funiculo brevi crasso umbilicali pedicellata oblonga crassa incumbens albida:* umbilicus *areâ subcyaneâ insitus.*

Drawn at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, where the species was probably first raised from New Holland seed. Still a very rare plant. Not taken up in the Hortus Kewensis.

The solitary oblong seed contained in the elastically bursting pod of this curious little shrub, reminds us of some sorts of bird's egg in miniature, is of a fawn colour, brokenly spotted with short black lines, and scarcely bigger than a mustard-seed. The *stem* is short, round, and woody, with a rough brown bark; produces a level-topped fascicle of long green foliaceously winged leafless branches from its summit, which are indented quite to the midrib alternately and distantly at each edge; the indentations serve as niches

where the peduncles of the inflorescence are seated. *Corymbs* of several yellow flowers having a deep tawny purplish eye, with a double bright yellow spot at the base; the size and colour of those of Euchilus *obcordatus*, already published in this work (v. 5. fol. 403). The *calyx* is permanent; the crown much shorter than the vexillum, which is oblately obcordate.

729.

S. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1823. J. Watts. sc.

BERBERIS Chitria.

Nepal Berberry.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. Berberideæ. *Decand. syst. veg.* 2. 1.

BERBERIS. Cal. hexaphyllus (6-sepalus), foliolis (sepalis) ordine duplici dispositis, exterioribus minoribus, extùs squamulis 2-3 stipatus. *Petala* 6, ungue intùs biglanduloso. *Stam.* filamentis edentulis, antherarum loculis discretis. *Germ.* 1-ovatum. *Stylus* 0. *Stig.* orbiculatum medio umbilicatum. *Bacca* ovata, unilocularis, 2-3-sperma, apice umbilicata aut foramine pervia, hinc intùs nervo è foramine deorsùm tendente lateralitèr aucta. *Sem.* 2, rariùs 3, ad basim lateralitèr inserta, erecta, oblonga, testâ crustaceâ, albumine carnoso, cotyledonibus foliaceis ellipticis, radiculâ longâ apice capitellatâ.

Frutices 2-6-*pedales.* Rami *teretes aut subangulati.* Fol. *caulina et ramea, alterna, petiolata, primordialia grossè serrata, dentibus in spinas productis, cætera primaria abortiva, (primus hujus phænomeni descriptionem dedit Linnæus in Prolepsi plantarum, am. ac. v.* 6. 330. *Reperi ramos quosdam B.* vulgaris *in quibus folia inferiora verò foliacea et superiora sensìm in spinas 3-fidas transeuntia.) et petiolo remanente indurato in spinam simplicem trifidamve mutata, secundaria nempè axillaria secùs ramulum floriferum brevissimum nascentia conferta simplicia, integra aut serrata, rarissimè omnia abruptè pinnata, petiolo brevissimo apice ut in* Tragacanthis *indurato.* Ramuli *axillares, brevissimi, pedunculos nunc solitarios unifloros, nunc plurimos corymbosìm dispositos, nunc racemosos multifloros apice gerentes.* Flores *in omnibus flavi.* Baccæ *sæpiùs acidæ, subastringentes.* Succus *trunci et foliorum acidus adstringens.* Obs. *Stamina* Berberidum *plurimarum* (vulgaris, canadensis, sinensis, *et verosimilitèr omnium) acû secùs filamentum irritata, subitò suprà pistillum se dejiciunt. Hoc phænomenon vitale pluriès repetitum semper debilius et segniùs evadit; electricitati et vitri ardentis actione, teste Kohlreutero, irritabilitas staminum etiam excitatur. Experimentum eodem modo succedit calyce, petalis, antheris, pistillo ipso sectis. Insecta quæ nectaria glandulis ad basin petalorum hauriant, stamina titillant, motum in iis excitant et sic pollinis ejaculationi favent.* Decand. l. c. 4-5.

Div. I. Foliis simplicibus, pedunculis multifloris racemosis.

B. *Chitria,* spinis simplicibus basi vix bidentatis, foliis oblongis dentibus 4-5 spinulosis utrinque serratis, racemis patulis multifloris. *Decand. syst. veg.* 2. 8; *(sub* B. *aristatâ.)*

Berberis Chitria. *Hamilton (Buchanan) in Herb. Lambert.*

Berberis aristata. *Decand. l. c.*

Species sinensi *affinis.* Rami *teretes, pallidè grisei.* Spicæ *simplices conicæ griseæ, vix basi spinulas minimas utrinque gerentes.* Fol. *novella fasciculata, oblonga, utrinque attenuata, basi vix petiolata, apice in spinam mucronata, dentibus spinulosis rectis utrinque 4-5-serrata, glabra, utrinque viridia,* 15-16 *lin. longa,* 5-6 *lin. lata.* Racemi *foliis paulo longiores,* 2-3-*pollicares, patuli, sat racemis* vulgaris *similes.* Pedunculi *et* pedicelli *sub-3goni.* Bracteolæ *minimæ acutissimæ.* Flores *flavi.* Petala *obtusa.* Germina *oblongo-teretia,* stylo *crasso brevissimo, sed tamen distincto et stigmate orbiculato superata.* Dec. l. c.

A species placed upon the records of the vegetable system from native samples in the Lambertian Herbarium, collected by Dr. Hamilton in Nepal. We have preferred the original name to that in the "*Regni Vegetabilis Systema Generale*," &c. &c.; a work where the universal enumeration of the vegetation of no less than our entire globe is announced, accompanied by the differential and natural characters with a full synonymy of each species; but in his wild career the historian has stopped short at the history of not much more than a dozen of Linnæus's genera and one of the narrowest classes of his system. The botanic world was roused with the noise of this undertaking (actually announced and opened at Geneva by the sound of drums and trumpets) nearly ten years ago; since which period two moderate octavo volumes have been ushered amongst us, containing insulated accounts, without beginning or end (or monographs according to natural order), of a few Linnæan genera, together with the class *Tetradynamia*, turned into orders; the whole entangled in a complex unmanageable machinery by way of natural arrangement.

And here we suspect is the extinction of this glaring phænomenon, intended to spread durable and universal light, but which has left us in the same darkness in which we were found. For ourselves, we are not disappointed in our expectations; the work has reached as far as they ever extended; with a view subdued by age and experience, we foresaw no other event. We might have prognosticated better success, or conceived more hope from the annunciation of a Supplement to some of the Linnæan Sequences, beginning with MONANDRIA and ending in CRYPTOGAMIA: such as a continuation of that invaluable and unrivalledly useful work, "Willdenow's Species Plantarum," or even of an addition to the classic "Catalogue of the Kew Collection;" a monument of the taste and criticism of Solander and Dryander, the worthy disciples of Linnæus, and the most accomplished scholars of their age; but where in the very title-page we see them robbed of the reward of their erudition (and we know they received no other) to give immortality and renown to vulgar ignorance, the names of native dunces being suffered to usurp the place belonging to those of the genius and talent of another land.

Jussieu, the great luminary of his department and the original framer of the soundest natural system extant, still

the manual, in this department of science, as well of the student as of the philosopher, had the precaution or wisdom to keep to genera, leaving species to shift for themselves; and he has thus extricated himself from the labyrinth of a natural arrangement ably and usefully, without leaving either himself or his readers in the lurch. The hints contained in the notes, the finest parts of his work, still are and will long remain the sources for extending and enlarging the system upon the base destined for it by his comprehensive and sagacious mind.

Mr. Brown, second only in his day to the above great name, kept to the vegetation of one region, and under the modest title of *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ* has produced a work easily convertible into an extended general system of vegetables. We know nothing that approaches the neatness, accuracy, precision and judgment shown in the definitions of this author; which by experience we have found to comprize the justest proportioned limits that our mind can figure for the use of science. A surer and more instructive guide the student will never find in his progress along this fascinating path of science.

Classes still remain the desideratum of a natural system; no one has devised even a tolerable substitute for them. Insulated wandering orders and genera Botany teems with; but asylums to receive and keep these unsettled vagrants are still wanting, the devising of which is left to be the lot of an invention yet in embryo.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Leigh's at Bexley, where the shrub had been raised from seed.

BREXIA madagascariensis.

Madagascar Brexia.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. POLYPETALÆ HYPOGYNÆ. Incertæ sedis. *Aubert du Petit Thouars gen. nov. madagasc.* 20. *in Mélanges de bot. et de voy.*
GUTTIFERÆ? *Jussieu gen.* 255.

BREXIA. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, 5-fidus, persistens. *Cor*æ. *petala* 5 rotundata, caduca. *Filamenta* 5 basi in urceolo connata, intervalla fimbriata: *antheræ* apici insertæ intimè dehiscentes. *Germ.* conicum; *stylus* brevis; *stigma* crassum. *Bacca* oblonga, quinquangularis, cortice lignoso firmo: loculi quinque. *Semina* numerosa, trino ordine centro affixa; *embryo* rectus. *Cotyledones* hemisphæricæ in albumine carnoso.

Arbuscula: folia alterna, juniora *longissima spinoso-dentata,* adulta *ovato-oblonga subdentata firma; umbellæ axillares,* 7-8-*floræ: pedunculo communi compresso.* Aubert du Petit Thouars loc. cit.

Brexia. *Aubert du Petit Thouars loc. cit.*
Venana madagascariensis. *Lam. encyc. par Poiret.* 8. 450.

We are obliged to Mr. Brown for pointing out to us the record of this rare and curious plant; the drawing of which was taken from the collection at Bayswater, belonging to the Comtesse des Vandes. Native of Madagascar.

Calyx of one piece, 5-cleft, permanent. *Petals* 5, rounded caducous. *Filaments* united at the base, so as to form a kind of basin or urceolus, fringed in the intervals: *anthers* placed at the top, bursting inwards. *Germen* conical; *style* short; *stigma* thick. *Berry* with a solid woody rind, oblong, pentagonal, with 5 cells. *Seeds* numerous, attached in a triple row to the centre: *embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* hemispherical, imbedded in a fleshy albumen. A tree-like shrub; leaves alternate, *when young* very long, prickly toothed, *full grown ones* ovately oblong, obsoletely toothed, more substantial; *umbels* axillary, 7-8-flowered; *common peduncle* compressed.

A species not in the Hortus Kewensis, nor in any general system of vegetables; and probably now introduced by the above-named lady.

736

731.

J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly

J. Watts sc.

ALSTRŒMERIA Flos Martini.

St. Martin's flower of Chili.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. III.* Germen inferum.
AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 298. *Sect. II. Radix* fibrosa. *Flores* subspicati v. corymbosi.

ALSTRŒMERIA. *Corolla* supera, limbo sexpartito, laciniis tribus interioribus, quarum 2 tubulosæ aut convolutæ. *Stamina* inæqualia declinata, imis laciniis inserta. *Germen* inferum, 6-gonum; *stylus* 1, *stigmata* 3. *Capsula* infera (apice non tecta) sexangularis, mucronata, 3-locularis polysperma, seminibus globosis. *Radix fibrosa; caulis foliosus, erectus aut volubilis, foliis alternis, sessilibus obliquis, flores terminales subsolitarii aut corymbosi non spathacei.* Jussieu l. c. 56.

A. *Flos Martini,* caule erecto, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, pedunculis subumbellatis involucratis trifloris, pedicellis tortuosis, petalis exterioribus obcordatis mucronatis. *Curtis's Magaz.* 2421; *(sub A.* pulchrâ).
Alstrœmeria pulchra. *Curtis's Magaz. loc. cit.*

The drawing of this new and lively flowered plant was taken at the garden of the Horticultural Society, enriched, extended, and arranged under the able direction of the intelligent and indefatigable secretary, Mr. Sabine; next to whom we must not forget, in their different departments, Messrs. Lindley and Monroe. In our opinion that richly endowed establishment cannot be confided to abler or more competent agents, as well in regard to the application of its treasures, as a judicious management of the collection. Nor do we say this in idle flattery, for which we have no motive; but in proof of an approbation extorted from us by what we have seen, and by that which has been produced within a period hardly to be believed, as if by magic.

The present plant is known among the Chilians by the appellation of "St. Martin's flower"—*Flor de San Martin.* The seed was imported by the Horticultural Society, and the produce flowered this year for the first time. It will be a valuable addition even when put in competition with the prettiest of our hothouse species.

732.

DENDROBIUM squalens.

Dingy-coloured Dendrobium.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 61. *Brown prod.* 1. 300. *Div. IV.* Anthera terminalis mobilis decidua. Massæ pollinis demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.

DENDROBIUM. Labellum ecalcaratum, articulatum cum apice processûs unguiformis, cujus lateribus petala antica adnata, calcar emulantia. *Massæ pollinis* quatuor, parallelæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 212.

D. *squalens,* terrestre bulbis conicis truncatis, floribus resupinatis confertis, foliis lanceolatis plicatis sub-3-nervibus scapo duplo longioribus. *Lindley MSS.*

Herba *terrestris bulbis conicis nudis truncatis.* Folia *cuique bulbo* 2 *v.* 3 *suberecta rigida lanceolata* 1-½ *pedalia læto-viridia tri-plurinervia, plicata.* Scapus *rigidus erectus foliis duplo brevior basi vaginatus.* Spica *conferta* 8-10-*flora.* Bracteæ *ovarii longitudine ovatæ acuminatæ membranaceæ.* Flores *majusculi, pallidè rufescentes, recti (sec. autores resupinati), perianthii laciniis oblongis obtusis recurvis,* labello *carnoso canaliculato viridi lobo medio obtuso purpureo crassiore.* Columna *et ceteræ partes generis.* Lindley MSS.

This species of Dendrobium appears to be nearly related to the D. *longifolium* of M. Kunth, from which, however, it seems to be perfectly distinct. In the latter plant the scape is described as being twice as long as the leaves; but in the species before us the scape is almost hidden by the leaves, than which it is at least twice as short. The D. *longifolium* is moreover a native of Popayan; while the present plant was found growing in woods near Rio Janeiro, whence it was sent to England by Mr. John Forbes, a collector in the service of the Horticultural Society, in 1822.

The period of its flowering is May and June.

Whether the DENDROBIA *undulatum et variegatum* of the authors of the Flora Peruviana are related to this it is scarcely possible to judge, with the very imperfect materials afforded by those botanists; but it is probable that the above-mentioned plants belong, on account of the other species among which they are placed, to some of the parasitical sections of the genus. *Lindley MSS.*

Grows on the ground, not on trees; *bulb* coated; conical. Two-three *leaves* on each bulb, which are nearly upright, stiff, lanceolate, a foot and a half high, lively green, plicate; with three or several nerves. *Scape* twice shorter than the leaves, stiff, upright, sheathed at the base. *Spike* thickly 8-10-flowered. *Bractes* the length of the germen, ovate, taper-pointed, membranous. *Flowers* longish, pale, brownish, straight, according to authors, reversed. *Segments* of the corolla oblong, obtuse, recurved. *Label* fleshy, channelled, green, middle lobe obtuse, purple, still thicker. The *column* and other parts as usual in the genus.

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LOBELIA campanuloides.

Japanese Lobelia.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.* (SYMPHYANDRIA, *Rich.*)

Nat. ord. CAMPANULACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 163. *Div. II. Brown prod.* 1. 559. *Sect. II.* Corolla irregularis (nunc pentapetala). Antheræ sæpè connatæ.
LOBELIACEÆ. *Jussieu in ann. mus.* 18. 1.
LOBELIA. *Supra vol.* 1. *fol.* 60.

L. *campanuloides,* foliis subpetiolatis lanceolato-oblongis dentatis, caulibus decumbentibus, pedunculis elongatis. *Thunb. in Linn. trans.* 2. 332.
Lobelia campanuloides. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 948. *Persoon syn.* 2. 214.
Lobelia erinoides. *Thunb. jap.* 326.

Caulis *decumbens, subsimplex, elongatus, filiformis, striatus, glaber, pedalis et ultrà.* Folia *alterna, subsessilia, lanceolata, acuta, obsoletè serrata, glabra, patentia, subpollicaria.* Flores *terminales in ramis elongatis.* Thunb. l. c.

Now introduced from China by the Horticultural Society, in whose garden, at Chiswick, the present drawing was taken. Not recorded in the Hortus Kewensis. Found by Thunberg in Japan. We did not see the plant ourselves.

734.

M. Hart. del.   Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Sept. 1. 1823.

DIANELLA longifolia.

Long-leaved Dianella.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.

Cor. sexpartita, æqualis, patens, decidua. *Fil.* curvata, apice incrassata stuposa. *Antheræ* lineares, strictæ, basi insertæ. *Germ.* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* simplex. *Bacca* globosa, polysperma. *Semina* ovalia, umbilico nudo.

Herbæ *perennes.* Radix *fibrosa.* Folia *graminea, elongata basibus semivaginantibus.* Flores *paniculati*; pedicellis *juxta apicem articulatis, basi bracteolâ unilaterali stipatis: nutantes, cærulei, antheris apicibusque stuposis filamentorum flavis.* Baccæ *cæruleæ.* Semina *splendentia.* Brown, l. c. 279.

D. *longifolia,* foliis radicalibus ensiformibus elongatis (semunciam latis) margine carinâque lævibus, paniculæ ramis strictis parùm divisis: pedicellis racemosis corollâ brevioribus bracteâ scariosâ duplo longioribus. *Brown prod.* 1. 280.

Drawn at Mr. Colvill's Nursery. Native of New Holland; where it was discovered by Mr. Brown.

DIANELLA, according to Mr. Brown, is limited by the following definition:

" *Corolla* six-parted, equal, spreading, deciduous. *Filaments* bowed, thickened at the top, and towy *(stuposa). Anthers* linear, stiff, and straight, inserted by their base. *Germen* with many-seeded cells. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* globular, many-seeded. *Seeds* oval, with a naked umbilicus."

The group consists of perennial herbaceous plants, with a fibrous root; long grassy foliage, half-sheathed at the base; a panicled infloresence, with pedicles or flowerstalks jointed near the top, and supported on one side at the base by a small *bracte; corollas* nodding, blue, having the *towy* tops of the filaments deep yellow, as well as the anthers; blue berries; shining seed.

The species now makes its first appearance amongst us.

735.

M. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Feb. 1. 182[illegible].

GARDENIA amœna.

Chinese Gardenia.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RUBIACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 197. *Div. IV.* Fructus monocarpus bilocularis polyspermus. Stamina quinque. *Folia opposita; caulis sæpè frutescens.*

GARDENIA. *Suprà vol. 6. fol.* 449.

G. *amœna,* spinis axillaribus rectis folio ovali acuto glabro brevioribus, calyce campanulato denticulato, floribus terminalibus solitariis. *Curtis's magaz.* 1904.

A Chinese plant, said to have been introduced by the Duke of Marlborough, then Lord Blandford.

We do not trace it in any recorded species; but we have never had an opportunity of comparing the specimens with those in the different Herbariums. It forms a tall straggling shrub, unequal to its own support, with short spinose arms. The flowers are fragrant, and are tinged with a rosy hue. In the nurseries it has been mistaken for GARDENIA *spinosa.*

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M. Hart. del.   Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Sept. 1. 1823.   J. Watts. sc.

ERYTHRINA caffra.

Caffrarian Coral-tree.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Leguminosæ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. V.*
ERYTHRINA. Suprà vol. 4. *fol.* 313.

E. *caffra*, foliis ternatis, inermibus, foliolis obtusis, caule arboreo aculeato. *Thunb. prod.* 121.
Erythrina caffra. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 914. *Persoon syn.* 2. 279.

We regret exceedingly that an overwhelming malady prevented the taking a detailed account of this fine and rare plant; introduced into this country by Sir Abraham Hume, in whose collection at Wormleybury the drawing was made. From the wonted liberality and attention of the possessor we were supplied with ample specimens of the plant, and every facility was given for a sufficient account of the species; but in vain; we were bound powerless to the bed of sickness, and could not avail ourselves of the proffered kindness.

We find no record of the species except in the short phrase of Thunberg's Prodromus, and must refer to the drawing instead of description. It seems to differ from the mass of the congeners by producing leaves and flowers at the same time; and is manifestly the finest yet known.

One plate shows the blossom of the natural size; another the whole plant diminished.

A moderate-priced periodical publication, with figures of the objects of that department of the history of nature to which it happens to be dedicated, accompanied by as as popularly written account of the subject as the matter will admit of, serves for the immediate and imperishable record of species, which never after lose their place in the forthcoming systems of natural history; while they remain a standard for compilers to refer to, serving at the same time to lighten their labour. We believe that many

a tolerable botanist has been made by these works, and still more collectors, ever upon the alert to assemble the curious and new objects of their pursuit, that they may behold them a part of the general history of nature, and be taught their story, and while they themselves become the means of having a value stamped upon things which had none before. A plant, for instance, that is to remain unknown to its possessor except by the fugitive blossom or till the owner becomes a botanist, is valueless and escapes attention; while by the publications to which we allude, the pursuits and expenses of the collector and the florist, otherwise lost and useless, are rendered important to knowledge, are made to enlarge the sphere of its activity, as well as to contribute to the amount of its treasures. It is not much above thirty years that a work of this kind appeared amongst us, and the diffusion of a taste for the study of nature has, to our certain knowledge and observation, at least kept pace with that appearance. Formerly the rarest vegetable bloomed for its master alone, or perhaps to the desert air; now a blossom no sooner expands than its representative is spread, not only over this country, but in a short period reaches the abode of every Botanist, even of him who dwells at the foot of Mount Caucasus, and makes an addition to the general fund of literature, while it brings in contact the learned and lovers of this science in every region.

The reference to a figure enables the inhabitant of Petersburgh and Vienna to acquire the plant he wishes to possess from the nurseryman in London; while a name without a figure had long proved a source of irremediable confusion and imposition between the two.

The more costly works, published by the assistance of the continental governments, are useful only to the rich and to the student who has access to their libraries; to the bulk of mankind they are unknown and of no avail. To detect a species, in the general enumerations of plants, is only within the power of one already versed in this science; to others these works are unfathomable.

The vulgar complaint of the use of technical or hard terms is inconsiderate: botany, as an accurate study, like the sister departments of natural history, is comparatively a new branch of knowledge. Parts are now spoken of, and brought within the sphere of observation, that were neither

observed nor spoken of by our predecessors: are we to leave these new objects without a name? or describe them by tedious circumlocution? or adopt an old denomination which must necessarily belong to something else? This would be a solecism in knowledge. A new name must be called in, and the reader must learn it (he will find them few and useful), or remain without the pale of the progress of knowledge. We do not here, of course, include the abuse of this liberty: to this every good is liable. To strip the study of natural history of abstruseness, and withdraw it from the sphere of abstraction, in which it has been too often unduly involved, is quite another thing. In regard to the task we have to perform, to render ourselves intelligible to every class of readers, while we endeavour to familiarize them with the necessary new terms in use, will be a constant aim.

New names in the history of nature are but the conventional abbreviations of long phrases and wide circumlocutions; their use is in some sort the same to the naturalist that his algebraic signs and equivalents are to the geometrician. If Botany had had its conventional signs to work with as far back as Geometry has had hers, we should not now find it the last on the list of sciences.

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PASSIFLORA herbertiana.

Lord Caernarvon's Passionflower.

MONADELPHIA *PENTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PASSIFLOREÆ. *Jussieu in ann. mus.* 6. 102.
PASSIFLORA. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 13.

P. *herbertiana*, pubescens, ramis striato-angulosis foliis cordato-trilobis, petiolis juxta folium bicallosis, floribus subgeminis, pedunculis duplo ferè petiolo brevioribus infra verticillato-tribracteatis; urceolo calycino nullo, corollâ segmentis calycinis duplo minore, carinatâ, angustâ: coronâ brevi coloratâ operculum membranosum integrum æquante; pistillo calycem æquante.

Altissimè scandens. Pedunculi *adscendentes robusti.* Flos *albus radiatus: corona lutea.* Pistillum *virens.* Folia *absque glaucedine virentia.* Urceolus *cum calyce parallelè distentus.* Involucrum *nullum, sed sua vice* bracteæ *verticillato-trinæ à flore distantes.*

The sample for the drawing came from Mr. Gowen; and had been taken from a plant in the collection at Highclere, in Hampshire; raised from seed gathered in the interior of New Holland, by Mr. Cunningham. We have called the species after the family name of the possessor and introducer of the plant.

Comes near to PASSIFLORA *adiantifolia*, figured in the second volume of this work, in respect to the flower and general habit of the shrub; but differs in the shape of the foliage. It has the same remarkable and somewhat anomalous crown and operculum, the same keeled segments of the calyx, the same tall straight pistillum, but a shorter urceolus than *adiantifolia*. Mr. Gowen says the plant grows and flowers freely, and is all but hardy. An excellent subject for the conservatory. Now first appearing in our collections.

73 P

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly

EDWARDSIA chrysophylla.

Golden-leaved Edwardsia.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. IV.*
EDWARDSIA. *Calyx* 5-dentatus. *Corolla* papilionacea. *Legumen* tetrapterum polyspermum. *Curtis's magaz.* 1442.

E. *chrysophylla,* foliolis 8-10 lineas longis obovatis, carinæ petalis ellipticis, margine dorsali recto. *Salisbury in trans. linn. soc.* 9. 299. *b.* 26. *fig.* 1.
Edwardsia chrysophylla. *Sweet Hort. suburb. londin.* 90.

Facies aliqua sequentis (EDWARDSIÆ grandifloræ), *sed pubescentia dum tenera magis aurea.* Folia *densa.* Petiolus *angustus.* Foliola 15-19 *obovata, plus minus retusa.* Flores *minores quam in* E. grandiflorâ *et* microphyllâ; *basi tantùm* 3 *lineas longi.* Petala *in specimine Herbarii Banksiani, ad quod modò descripsi, pallida flava.* Salisbury loc. cit.

The drawing of this native of the Sandwich Islands, the last introduced of the genus, was taken at the collection of Comtesse des Vandes, at Bayswater. The species was originally observed by Mr. Menzies, and samples were deposited by that gentleman in the Banksian Herbarium. From thence it was transferred by Mr. Salisbury to the records of the Linnean Transactions. Much scarcer than its congeners, and never before figured from the live subject.

The genus is named and established by Mr. Salisbury, in compliment to the late Mr. Sydenham Edwards, whose reputation, as a botanical draughtsman, was established by the first volumes of Curtis's Botanical Magazine, to which he contributed the designs for more than twenty years. The drawings of the four first volumes of the present work are likewise from the pencil of the same excellent artist.

CORRIGENDA.

Fol. 703. l. 16. pro " *Roxb.*" lege " *Buxb.*"
711. p. 1. l. 3. à pede pag. pro " *immerso*" lege " *immersum.*"
711. p. 1. l. 9. *pro* " uniquoque" *lege* " unoquoque."
711. p. 1. l. 13. *post* " HOVENIÀ" *pro* semicolon *pone* periodum.
711. p. 1. l. 16. à pede pag. 1. pro " *foliorum*" lege " *foliis.*"
720. p. 1. l. 4. *pro* " MONOGYNIA" *pone* " MONANDRIA."
720. p. 1. l. 10. *dele verba* " porrectum, explanatum."
722. p. 1. l. 21. pro " *cuncto*" lege " *cunctæ.*"

ray 170 Piccadilly Sept. 1. 1823.

J. Wat.

ROSA involucrata.

Hamilton's Rose.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ROSACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 334. *Div. II.* ROSÆ.
ROSA. *Suprà vol.* 6. *fol.* 458.

Div. III. Bracteatæ. *Rami fructusque tomento persistente vestiti.* Lindley monogr. 3.

R. *involucrata* foliolis lanceolato-ellipticis infrà tomentosis, bracteis contiguis pectinatis. *Lindl. l. c.* 8. *n.* 5.

Rosa involucrata. *Roxb. fl. ind. ined.*

Rosa palustris. *Buchanan MSS.*

" This section, which probably extends across the continent of Asia, from Nepal to China, is readily distinguished from the preceding by the thick wooliness of its fruit; a peculiarity entirely confined to itself. Its leaves are very dense, usually shining, and the prickles are placed under the stipulæ in pairs: the species which compose it may be considered to have their organs of fructification in the highest state of developement in the genus. The stamens vary from 350 to 400, and the pistilla from 140 to 190; the former being twice and the latter three times as numerous as in the last section *(Feroces)*, which perhaps holds the next rank in the scale of developement."

" *Branches* pale brown, flexuose, covered with very soft down; *prickles* generally naked, with a long base, bright brown, pointing upwards, placed by pairs under the stipulæ, which are nearly distinct, downy, and divided at the margin into several capillary compound segments, here and there fringed with glands; on vigorous rootshoots they are united half way, and then the part which is disengaged frequently extends into a small pinnate leaf; *petioles* slender, downy, with a few small prickles; *leaflets* 3-9, elliptic, lanceolate, obtuse, bluntly serrate, dull green, naked above, downy (rarely naked) and paler beneath. *Flowers* white, subsolitary, surrounded by three or four approximate leaves; *bracteæ* pectinate, woolly, as are the short *peduncle*, globose *tube of the calyx*, and spreading entire

sepals (calycine leaflets); petals emarginate, longer than the last; *disk* long, large, and thickened; *styles* villous, slightly protruded."

"For an opportunity of examining spontaneous specimens of this new species I am indebted to Mr. Lambert: they were collected in Nepal by Dr. Buchanan (Hamilton), and, from the ticket attached to them, probably in marshy situations. Of this however no mention is made by Dr. Roxburgh, by whom, in his manuscript *Flora Indica,* a detailed account of the species is given with the name here adopted. It has recently been imported from the East Indies by Mr. Whitley, of Fulham, in whose collection I have seen it growing vigorously, and it proves a highly desirable addition to our gardens. It cannot possibly be confounded except with R. *bracteata* and *microphylla,* from both which its dull narrow leaves, hoary beneath, and long slender shoots, distinguish it sufficiently; besides, the bracteæ are a little distance from the flowers. Native of Nepal, Bengal, and China." *Lindley, l. c.* 8-9.

Drawn at Mr. Colvill's, King's Road, Chelsea.

740.

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NEMOPHILA phacelioides.
Phacelialike Nemophila.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Boragineæ. *Jussieu gen.* 128. *Div. II.* Fructus uni aut bi-capsularis.

Hydrophylleæ. *Distincta à* Borragineis *ordinis initia constituunt genera capsularia* Hydrophyllum, Phacelia *et* Ellicia, *ob albumen copiosum cartilagineum et folia opposita vel altè lobata.* Brown prod. 492.

NEMOPHILA. Germen uniloculare, placentis duabus parietalibus dispermis, ovulis distantibus. *Capsula* unilocularis, placentis carnosis, axi longitudinali dorsali affixis, cæterum solutis superficiei ventrali seminiferis. *Brown in Curt. magaz.* 2373.

Nemophila phacelioides. *Barton fl. amer.* 61. *Curtis's magaz.* 2373.

Biennis: caule *succulento, procumbente, ramoso.* Fol. *alterna, pinnatifida;* lobi *obtusi, scabriusculi* ciliis *minutis;* inferiores *distantes, inæqualitèr lobulati.* Pedunc. *solitarii, teretes, uniflori, folio longiores,* (Bartonio *axillares)* Nobis *oppositifolii.* Cal. *persistens, inferior,* 10-*partitus; segmentis ovatis, acutis, ciliatis, alternis majoribus erectis, cæteris reflexis.* Cor. *campanulata;* limbo 5-*fido;* laciniis *obtusis emarginatis.* Stam. *corollâ plurimùm breviora:* fil. *nuda, corollæ tubulo brevi inserta;* anth. *lunatæ.* Nect. scrobiculi 10 *purpurascentes, margine pubescentes, os tubi circumsepientes.* Stig. 2-*fidum.* Caps. *unilocularis;* recept. *duo cornosa postiçè à medio in longum, solutis lateribus, affixa:* sem. *duo in receptaculo singulo.* (Ex angl. vers.)

Hydrophylleæ differ from *Boragineæ* by a copious cartilaginous albumen, as well as by an opposite or else deeply lobed foliage: distinctions announcing a further general diversity of habit between the members of the two orders, very properly separated by Mr. Brown in his Prodromus.

Nemophila owes the name and origin, as a distinct genus, to Dr. Barton; its accurate definition of the limits to Mr. Brown.

The essential properties of a well-defined genus seem to us to be, that they should express the peculiar characters of a convenient number of naturally (evidently) allied species, and the art of instituting the same to consist in the sagacious selection of such insulated species as will

gradually combine with others not yet observed. In the formation of such groups we have always found Mr. Brown peculiarly successful. The nuclei of his genera do not long remain without attracting a due conglomeration of species, until a natural and convenient assemblage of these has taken place. The genera of many other authors seem to be chosen by chance, and to be oftener drawn within the circles of those already established, than to become themselves a receptacle for unobserved species.

Biennial. *Stem* succulent, trailing, branched; *leaves* alternate, pinnatifid; *lobes* obtuse, slightly roughened, edges minutely ciliate, lowermost apart from the rest, unevenly indented. *Flowerstalks* solitary, round, 1-flowered, larger than the leaf. *Calyx* permanent, inferior 10-cleft; segments ovate acute ciliate, alternately upright and larger, the rest reflexed. *Corolla* campanulate, *limb* 5-cleft, segments obtuse, notched at the end. *Stamens* far shorter than the corolla; *filaments* naked, inserted at the short tubular base of the corolla; *anthers* crescented. *Nectary* of ten small purplish cavities with pubescent edges ranged round the mouth of the tube of the flower. *Germen* round-oval: *style* upright: *stigma* trifid. *Capsule* 1-celled, with two parietal fleshy placentæ attached along the back, the sides remaining detached and separate. *Seeds* naturally two to each placenta. *(Borrowed from Curtis's magaz. with some alteration.)*

Drawn from the collection of Mr. Barclay, at Berry Hill, Dorking; by whom the species has been probably now first introduced.

741.

Piccadilly Oct. 1. 1823.

BIGNONIA æquinoctialis. β.

Chamberlayne's Bignonia.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. BIGNONIACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 470.
BIGNONIA. *Suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 249.

Foliis conjugatis.

B. *æquinoctialis,* foliis conjugatis cirrhosis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, pedunculis bifloris, siliquis linearibus. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 293.
Bignonia æquinoctialis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 31. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 6.
Bignonia bifolia scandens, siliquis latis et longioribus, semine lato. *Plum. ic.* 44. *t.* 55. *f.* 1.
(β) *Chamberlaynii;* racemis subsexfloris. *Curtis's magaz.* 2148.

Frutex *scandens:* folia *conjugata,* cirrho *valido racemi axein continuante:* foliolis *ovato-acuminatis, integerrimis, lævibus, suprà nitentibus, subtùs pallidioribus.* Cirrhus *modò deest, suoque loco foliolum terminale tertium.* Pedicelli *divaricati, sulcati, hinc glandularum serie rectâ verruculati.* Racemi pedunculus *axillaris, pluriflorus,* pedicellis *sæpiùs oppositis unifloris,* flore *cernuo.* Calyx *cupulatus margine integrâ, obsoletè quinquedentatus.* Corolla *magna, lucidè flavescens.* Tubus *ultra calycem coarctatus.* Faux *ventricosa.* Limbus *patens, quinquepartitus, lobis rotundatis, subbilabiato-inflexis.*

(β) is too near to (α) to be separated as a species without proof. The marks hastily selected by the compilers of universal systems for the specific distinction of the plants, while arranging the sequences of their page, cannot be implicitly relied upon for decisive separation; recourse should be had to other evidence. We have already expressed our views of the inconveniences arising from the iteration of species and misapplication of synonyms, holding them among the principal blots in the history of natural objects. Provisional subspecies, with separate synonymies and marks, seem at least the palliative of this evil, and the one we always use.

β has been lately introduced from the Brazils by Mr. Lee, of the Hammersmith Nursery, to whom the plant was sent by Mr. Chamberlayne, consul-general at Rio Janeiro.

The drawing was taken at the Bayswater establishment belonging to Comtesse de Vandes. The fact of the flower-stalks having only one flower instead of two, as in (α), is just such a difference as is very likely to proceed from defect of vigour in the plant cultivated in a colder region.

J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Oct. 1. 1823

EULOPHIA gracilis.

Slender Eulophia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 61. *Brown prod.* 1. 300. *Div. IV.* Anthera terminalis mobilis decidua. Massæ pollinis demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* 2. 5. 205.

EULOPHIA. *Brown suprà vol.* 8. *fol.* 686.

E. *gracilis*, scapo gracillimo, foliis lanceolatis trinerviis 3-plo longiore, calcare clavato, labelli lobo medio obsoleto. *Lindley MSS.*

Herba *terrestris.* Bulbi *conici vestigiis asperis foliorum vestiti.* Folia 3-5, *disticha, rigida, angustè lanceolata suberecta pedalia basi inflatâ bulbos vaginantia, nervis tribus primariis, 4 secundariis, illis subtùs prominentibus.* Scapus *teres, gracillimus multiflorus foliis triplo longior post anthesin bractearum vestigiis tuberculatus.* Flores *in spicâ sparsim dispositi, luteo-virides, intùs pallidiores, rubro paululùm suffusi* bracteis *lanceolatis acuminatis ovario duplo breviori: deciduis, suppositis.* Corollæ *petala patentia, ovata, acuta, interiora paulò minora.* Labellum *pendulum infundibuliforme,* calcare *apice clavato,* lobo *medio obsoleto fimbriato.* Columna *libera, anticè plana, margine subciliato, ovata, à fronte in rostellum productum desinens.* Gynizus *transversus excavatus.* Anthera *terminalis, opercularis, decidua, unilocularis, infrà apicularis, anticè rostro suo glandulam polliniorum tegens, posticè juxta cardinem elongata purpurea.* Pollinia 2, *dorso semibiloba, glandulæ filiformi affixa.* Lindley MSS.

Obviously distinguished from EULOPHIA *guineensis (vol.* 8. *fol.* 686) by its narrow rigid leaves and very long scapes, which remain in flower for many months. The middle lobe of the labellum is obsolete, and its place supplied by a few minute processes resembling a fringe.

The plant was sent from Sierra Leone, in 1822, by Mr. George Don, collector in the service of the Horticultural Society; and has been in flower in the garden of this Society at Chiswick for nearly all the summer through. *Lindley MSS.*

A ground species (not parasitic: not growing upon trees or other bodies). *Bulbs* conical, enveloped in the hardened rugged permanent bases of the leaves. *Leaves* 3-5, two opposite stiff, narrowly lanceolate, nearly upright, a foot high, covering the bulbs by the enlargement of their permanent remnants; primary nerves 3, secondary 4, the

former varicosely permanent at the under surface of the foliage. *Scape* round, very slender, many-flowered, three times the length of the leaves: as the flowers drop knobbed with the remains of the bractes. *Flowers* disposed in a scattered spike, subtended by lanceolate taper-pointed deciduous *bractes*, twice shorter than the germen, of a yellowish green colour, paler on the inside and slightly suffused with red. *Petals* of the *corolla* spreading, ovate, pointed, inner a little smaller. *Label* pendulous, funnelform; *spur* clubbed at the top, the middle lobe nearly obliterated and its place supplied by a sort of fringe. *Column* detached, flat in front, slightly ciliate at the edge, ovate, ending at the front in an elongated rostel or beaklike appendage. Secreting surface of the *stigma (gynizus)* a transverse hollow. *Anther* terminal, lid-shaped, deciduous, of one cell, with a projecting apex beneath, covering by its beaklike point the gland of the *pollen-masses*, elongated at the back near the fringe or joint by which it is connected with the column, where it is also purplish. *Pollen-masses* 2, divided into two lobes for half their length at the back, held together by a filiform glandular corpuscle.

PHASEOLUS semierectus.

Dark red Kidney-bean.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 341. *Div. V.* corolla irregularis papilionacea. Stamina 10 diadelpha. Legumen uniloculare bivalve. *Frutices aut herbæ; folia simplicia aut ternata aut rariùs digitata; stipulæ nunc subnullæ, nunc conspicuæ imo petiolo adnatæ aut ab eodem distinctæ.*

PHASEOLUS. *Carina* stylo staminibusque spiralitèr convolutis: *legumine* compresso, falcato: *seminibus* compressis, reniformibus. *Elliott in Nuttall gen.* 2. 112.

P. *semierectus,* caule semivolubili, floribus spicatis, calycibus ebracteatis, alis expansis majoribus, foliolis ovatis. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2.

Phaseolus semierectus. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 558. *coll.* 1. 134. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1033. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 289.

Phaseolus strumosâ radice, flore purpureo, siliquâ angustissimâ. *Plum. sp.* 8.

Phaseolus barbadensis erectior, siliquâ angustissimâ, tinctorius. *Dill. hort. eltham.* 312. *t.* 233. *fig.* 301.

Phaseolus subhirsutus americanus exitiosus, siliquis longis caulibulis insidentibus. *Pluk. alm.* 290. *t.* 214. *fig.* 2.

Radix *annua ramosa, albida duplo gracilior calamo.* Caulis *unicus, teres, supernè striatulus ad lentem villosulus, ad duos tresve pedes erectus et stans per se, dein volubilis ramosus infernè suberosus.* Folia *ternata, petiolata: foliolis ovatis, integerrimis, suprà glabris, subtùs ad lentem parumper villosis, in infimo caule obtusis et minoribus, reliquis acutis.* Stipulæ *geminæ, lanceolatæ acutæ.* Pedunculi *axillares, solitarii pedales, stricti, erectiusculi, ad apicem multiflori.* Bracteæ *ad calyces subulatæ, geminæ, parvæ, adpressæ, caducæ.* Flores *sessiles, alternatim gemelli, inodori.* Perianthium *cylindricum, virens, angustum, parvum glabrum bilabiatum;* labio superiori *emarginato et breviori,* inferiori *dentibus tribus subulatis.* Vexillum *calyce duplo longius viret cum suffusâ purpurâ.* Alæ *sanguineæ, vexillo duplo longiores, subrotundæ concavæ distantes.* Carina *medio purpurea, hinc utrinque alba, ob convolutionem vexillo brevior.* Antheræ *flavæ, oblongæ, incumbentes.* Semina *plura oblongo-reniformia glabra fusco et nigro maculata continentur in* legumine *lineari, recto, teretiusculo, acuminato, tres quatuorve uncias longo, fusco, pilisque decumbentibus hirsuto. Numerosissima, quæ per plures annos colui in horti botanici caldariis plantæ hujusce specimina, semper radices habuere annuas, ramosas solito* PHASEOLORUM *annuorum more, nec vel minimum strumosas; quare Dillenii Plumierique in Mantissâ à Linnæo citata synonyma omisi, ubi radix dicitur strumosa et perennis. Et Linnæus quidem totam ibidem plantam descripsit, radicem omisit; unde suspicor meam quoque Linnæi esse plantam.* Jacq. l. c.

Root annual, branching, whitish, twice slenderer than the tube of a common quill. *Stem* one, round, slightly

fluted towards the top; when observed through a magnifier somewhat villous, to the height of two or three feet erect and standing of itself, from thence twining and branched, towards the bottom part corky. *Leaves* ternate, petioled: *leaflets* ovate, quite entire, smooth above, underneath when viewed with a glass slightly pubescent, on the lower part of the stem obtuse and smaller, elsewhere pointed. *Stipules* in pairs, lanceolate pointed. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, a foot long, rigidly straight, almost upright, many-flowered at the top. *Bractes* of the calyx in pairs, subulate, small, close-pressed, caducous. *Flowers* sessile, alternately paired, without scent. *Calyx* cylindrical, green, narrow, small, smooth, bilabiate: *upper lip* notched at the end and the shorter of the two, *lower one* with three subulate teeth. *Vexillum* (uppermost and largest petal) twice longer than the calyx, purple suffused over a greenish ground: *alæ* (side petals) deep-purple-red, twice the length of the vexillum, roundish, concave, wide apart from the rest: *carina* (two lowermost parallel petals generally more or less connected at the inner edge) purple in the middle, on the sides white at both surfaces, shorter than the vexillum owing to the spiral twist. *Anthers* deep yellow, oblong, balanced. *Seeds* several, oblongly kidney-shaped, smooth, with black and brown spots: *shell* linear, straight, roundish, taper-pointed, 3-4 inches long, brown, with a roughish furred decumbent pubescence. Jacquin has left out the synonyms of Dillenius and Plumier, because they speak of a perennial plant. This is too likely to be a mistake to be trusted to in displacing a synonym in other respects good.

Drawn at Chiswick in the garden of the Horticultural Society; where the plant has been introduced from the West Indies. A kidney-bean, though not an esculent.

Originally cultivated in 1732 by Dr. James Sherard, in the Eltham garden, where it was observed by Dillenius, and faithfully represented in his work.

J. Hart. del.   Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Oct. 1. 1823.   J. Watts. sc.

CALCEOLARIA integrifolia.

Undivided-leaved Slipper-wort.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SCROPHULARIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 117. *Div. II.* SCROPHULARINÆ. *Brown suprà fol.* 723.
CALCEOLARIA. *Suprà fol.* 723.

C. *integrifolia,* foliis lanceolatis rugosis serratis, floribus paniculatis terminalibus. *Smith ic. ined.* 1, 3.
Calceolaria integrifolia. *Act. Stockh.* 1770. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 107.
Calceolaria serrata. *Lamarck encyc.* 1. 549.
Calceolaria salviæ folio. *Feuillée peruv.* 3. 13. *t.* 7.

Fol. *opposito-distantia, rugosa, lanceolata, serrata, subsessilia, brevè villosa.* Panicula *distantèr oppositèque ramosa, terminalis, subfoliosa, numerosa, lutea è* cymis *multifloris oppositis axillaribus terminalibusque nutantibus trichotomis;* pedunculo communi *aphyllo apice trichotomo-cymoso foliis longiori,* pedicellisque *villosis sæpiùs dichotomis, filiformibus, his capillaceis flexuosis.* Cal. *herbaceus utrinque villosus, corollâ pluriès brevior, parvus, cruciato-4-fidus, segmentis latè ovatis acutis explanatis.* Cor. *magnitudine pisi majusculi, lutea, abbreviato-calceiformis, subgloboso-inflata, depressiuscula, germini semisupero infrà adnata, extùs minutè pubescens, infrà supinatìm excisa:* labium superius *operculare, inferiori conforme, triplo tamen minus, aperturæ totæ incumbens, convexum, suborbiculatum, secundùm marginem baseos calyci ferè ac a cardine connexum,* germini *semitecto adnatum indèque cum labio inferiore continuum.* Stam^a. *labio superiori transversè opposita atque inclusa, juncturæ germinis et corollæ intèr labium utrumque inserta, undè epigynarum instar, stylum versùs inclinata;* fil^a. *filiformia, antheris longiora:* anth^{æ}. *vibratæ (demisso polline purpurascentes) introrsùm dehiscentes,* polline *farinaceo albicante; (æstivantes albidæ, reniformi-bilobæ, crassæ, filamento à receptaculo medio loculorum transversè incumbentes).* Stylus *strictus, setaceus, ex ¼ circa antheras exsuperans, glaber;* stigma *punctum simplicissimum.* Germ. *superum, ovatum, breve, vesiculis crystallinis papillosum.*

Introduced by the Horticultural Society in the course of last summer.

Drawn at the Chiswick establishment belonging to that useful and thriving association.

Native of Chili and Peru. A tender annual. *Leaves* opposite; wide apart, lanceolate, nearly sessile, very shortly furred, wrinkled (much in the way of SAGE). *Panicle* branched, terminal; *cymes* nodding, many-flowered, yellow, axillary and terminal, trichotomous: *common peduncle*

longer than the leaves, villous, as well as the *pedicles*, filiform. *Calyx* herbaceous, furred on both sides, several times shorter than the corolla, small, crosswisely 4-cleft; segments broadly ovate, pointed, flat. *Corolla* the size of a large pea, yellow, distended, nearly globular, attached by the base to the semisuperior germen, minutely furred on the outside, open at the upper side at the base: *upper lip* lidshaped, of the same form as the lower but much smaller, covering the aperture, convex, nearly orbicular, attached to the calyx by the edge of its base as by a hinge, concrete with the half-covered germen and conjoined at the base with the lower lip. *Stamens* standing across and inclosed within the upper lip, inserted between the two lips of these at their union with the germen, bending towards the style; filaments longer than the anthers. *Anthers* balancing, reniformly bilobular before they shed their pollen, purple and shrunk after that. *Style* bristle-shaped with a simple point. *Germen* ovate, transparently frosted.

Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Oct. 1. 1823.

J. Watts sc.

ISOCHILUS linearis.

Linear Isochilus.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 300. *Div. IV.* Anthera *terminalis mobilis decidua.* Massæ pollinis *demùm cereaceæ.* Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 5. 205.

ISOCHILUS. Labellum petalis distinctis conniventibus subconforme. *Massæ pollinis* quatuor, parallelæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 209.

I. *linearis*, spicâ terminali, foliis distichis linearibus obtusis emarginatis, caule simplici. *Brown loc. cit.* 209.
Cymbidium lineare. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 97.
Epidendrum lineare. *Jacq. amer.* 221. *t.* 131. *f.* 1.

A West Indian species, introduced by Mr. Elcock in 1791.—Drawn at the Bayswater collection belonging to Comtesse des Vandes.

A genus detached and defined by Mr. Brown, who distinguishes it from other genera of the same division, by a *label* nearly of similar shape and dimensions as the rest of the petals of the corolla (distinct from each other), and four parallel *pollen-masses.*

Two species are known in our gardens.

We had no opportunity of examining the flowers; and refer to the annexed figure.

Pub by J. Ridgway [illegible] 1822

J. Watts sc.

JATROPHA gossypifolia.

Cotton-leaved Physic-nut or wild Cassava.

MONŒCIA *MONADELPHIA.*

Nat. ord. EUPHORBIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 384. *Div.* Styli plures definiti: sæpiùs 3.
EUPHORBIACEÆ. *Brown in Flind. voy.* 2. 555.

JATROPHA. MONOICA. *Corolla* 5-partita aut 5-loba, interdùm in masculis caliculo 5-partito cincta. MASC. *Stam.* 10, filamentis medio coalitis, horum 5 exteriora interdùm breviora, interdùm distincta, interdùm glandulis 5 cincta. FŒM. *Germ.* 1; *styli* 3; *stig.* 3. *Capsula* tricocca, trisperma. *Herbæ aut frutices; folia alterna, stipulacea, sæpè palmata, interdùm in apice petioli glandulosa;* flores *corymbosi axillares aut terminales,* corymbis *monoicis.* Radix *quarundam tubulosa, esculenta. Congener ex Linn. suppl.* HEVEA. *Aublet t.* 335, *Guianensibus* Caoutchouc, *arbor monoica lactescens seu succo fœtu aqueo resinoso, post concrescentiam elastico* (gomme élastique) *et tunc ad usus varios usurpato; hujus rami apice foliosi, folia alterna ternata; fructus corticatus tricoccus coccis ligneis* 1-2-*spermis; semina in crustâ fragili; cætera ab Aubletio non observata.* Juss. l. c. 389.

OBS. *Genus difficillimè determinandum; character enim difformis, in diversis speciebus varians. Tamen, nisi læso genere maximè naturali, in plures vix dilacerandum. Habitus et inflorescentia* JATROPHAM *à congeneribus (coordinatis) distinguunt:* RICINO *omninò proxima est, solo ferè numero staminum ab* illa *charactere diverso.* Swartz obs. 366.

J. *gossypifolia,* foliis cordatis 5-lobis serratis glandulo-ciliatis, pilis ramosis glandulosis in foliorum axillis et petiolis. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 557.
Jatropha gossypifolia. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 1428. *Swartz obs.* 366. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 329.
Jatropha staphisagrifolia. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 9.
J. humilior setis ramosis, foliis trilobis 1-5-lobis denticulatis. *Browne jam.* 348.
Ricinus minor, staphisagriæ folio flore 5-petalo purpureo. *Sloane jam.* 1. 129. *t.* 84.
Ricinus americanus perennis, floribus purpureis staphisagriæ folio. *Comm. hort.* 1. 17. *t.* 9.
(β) *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 623. *coll.* 1. 154.

Caulis 2-3-*pedalis, herbaceus, ramosus, glaber.* Rami *subdivisi, teretes,* ciliis *v.* setis *ramosis glanduliferis basi obsiti.* Fol. *digitata,* 5-*partita;* lobis *ovatis, acutis, serratis, denticulato-ciliatis.* Cilia *glandulosa.* Pedunc. communis *terminalis,* partialibus *cymosis, bifidis; floribus* masculis *copiosioribus;* fœmineis *solitariis in dichotomiâ pedunculorum.* MAS. Cal 5-*phyllus.* Foliola *ovata, acuta, ciliata.* Cor. *profundè* 5-*partita, atropurpurea,* lac^s^. *ovatis.* Glandulæ 5, *nectariferæ, subrotundæ, ad basin staminum.* Fil^a^. 10-12, *à basi ad medium coalita, longitudine corollæ;* anth^æ^. *flavæ,* 2-*fidæ, ovatæ.* FEM. Cal. *et* Cor. *maris.* Nect. 0. Germ. *subrotundum.* Stylus *ex basi* 3-*fidus:* stig^a^. *dilatata,* 2-*fida.* Caps. *ovata,* 3-*gona, retusa,* 3-*cocca,* 3-*loc.* Sem^a^. *solitaria.* Swartz loc. cit.

Native of the West Indies; by road-sides and cultivated lands.

Introduced in 1690 by Lord Portland.

A hothouse plant.

Stem 2-3-feet high, herbaceous, branched, smooth. *Branches* subdivided, round, surrounded at their base by small bristles with glandular tips. *Leaves* digitate, 5-parted; *lobes* ovate, pointed, serrate, toothedly ciliate: *hairs* glandular. *Common peduncle* terminal: *partial* ones cymose, dichotomous. *Male flowers* more abundant: *female* placed singly in the fork of the common peduncles. MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* 5-leaved. *Leaflets* ovate, pointed, ciliate. *Corolla* deeply 5-parted, dark purple; segments ovate. *Nectariferous glands* roundish, placed at the feet of the stamens. *Filaments* 10-12, united from the base to the middle, the length of the corolla. *Anthers* deep yellow, 2-cleft, ovate. FEMALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* and *corolla* the same as in the male flower. *Nectary* 0. *Germen* nearly round. *Style* 3-cleft from the base. *Stigmas* widened, 2-fid. *Capsule* ovate, 3-cornered, retuse, 3-coccous, 3-celled. *Seeds* solitary.

According to Swartz this genus is of very difficult definition, including widely varying anomalous species; but still so natural that it cannot be conveniently divided. Comes next to RICINUS, differing by little else in technical character, than the number of the stamens.

Piccadilly Oct. 1. 1823.

TRITONIA flava.

Paterson's Tritonia.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ENSATÆ. *Linn. et nob. in ann. of bot.* 1. 219.
IRIDES. *Jussieu gen.* 57. IRIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 302.
TRITONIA. *Nobis suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 135.

T. *flava*, spathæ valvula exteriore cuspidata, limbi laciniis tribus interioribus basi callosis: callo unguiformi perpendiculari. *Solander in Hort. Kew.* 1. 65; *(sub* GLADIOLO *flavo.)*

Tritonia flava. *Nobis in ann. bot.* 1. 226; *et in append. bot. reg. vol.* 3. *Dryander in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 92.

Gladiolus flavus. *Solander in Hort. Kew.* 1. 65. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 218. *Vahl enum.* 2. 110. *Persoon syn.* 1. 47.

Flos *flavus, nec fulvus uti in* securigerâ; corolla *irregularior, laciniæ inæqualiores, angustiores, minùsque obtusæ in* fulvâ *quàm in* flavâ; *cæterùm species inter se simillimæ, signisque plurimis conspicuissimis consentientes; unde discrimen validum difficile eruendum. Nec valere queant diagnoses specificæ Horti Kewensis; occurrunt enim notæ distinctionum ambæ in spicâ ejusdem plantæ utriusque speciei; nec valent notæ istæ in ullâ ferè hujus generis specie.*

A plant that has probably never appeared in our collections from the time of the introduction of the original sample by Colonel Paterson in 1780, when it was cultivated by the then Lady Strathmore, till recently reimported by Mr. Colvill. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, and recorded in Hortus Kewensis by Dr. Solander under GLADIOLUS; from which genus it was detached by us in a treatise on *Ensatæ* in the Annals of Botany. GLADIOLUS has an oblong capsule with winged seed; TRITONIA a roundish capsule with round wingless seed, a habit peculiar to the genus and distinct throughout from that of GLADIOLUS.

The spots or areas from which the three remarkable calli or prominences of the corolla arise, have been termed by Professor Sprengell *nectarostigmata*, a term constituting the type of an injudicious neologism; being unnecessary, not of convenient length, nor precise, nor expressive of any thing but the pedantry of its author.

Students have been perplexed to distinguish *flava* from *securigera*, while taking the specific phrases, by which

alone the two were formerly known, for their guide: "a spathe with an obtuse tridented outer valve" being made the differential mark of the first, and "a spathe with a spear-pointed entire outer valve" of the latter: marks that mutually occur throughout the genus in the spike of the same plant, the outer valve being often entire at the bottom of the spike, while it is indented at the top. For real points of distinction between the species we must have recourse, first: to the colour of the flower, which is tawny in *securigera* and yellow in *flava*; secondly: to the irregularity of the same, which is greater in *flava* than in the other; thirdly: to the breadth and inequality of the segments, which are much broader in *securigera*, and more unequal in *flava*. The two being however now represented by good figures, can for the future cause no confusion.

Drawn in Mr. Colvill's greenhouse at Chelsea in July last.

The representation of *securigera* (Gladiolus *securigero)*, in Curtis's Magazine (No. 383), is characteristic and every way worthy of so excellent a botanical draughtsman as Mr. Sydenham Edwards.

748

S. Watts sc.

ERINUS Lychnidea.

Lychnis-flowered Erinus.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. SCROPHULARINÆ. *Sect. II.* **Stamina 4 antherifera.** *Brown prod.* 436.

ERINUS. *Calyx* 5-partitus. *Corolla* tubulosa limbo 5-partito subæquali, lobis cordatis. *Capsula* ovata. Folia *pleraque alterna;* flores *axillares aut 1-bracteati, spicati, terminales.* Juss. gen. 100.

E. *Lychnidea,* foliis lanceolatis serratis, corollæ tubo pubescente, limbi laciniis semibifidis.

E. capensis. *Linn. mant.* 252.

E. Lychnidea. *Linn. suppl.* 287. *Willd. sp. plant.* 3. 333. *Thunb. prod.* 102. *Pers. syn.* 2. 147.

Caulis *erectus, teres, pubescens, bipedalis.* Folia *alterna (inferioribus oppositis), sessilia, linearia, dentata, remota, pubescentia.* Spica *terminalis, oblonga, imbricata* Bracteis *latioribus, ovato-lanceolatis, dentatis.* Calyx *sessilis, longitudine bractearum, quinquedentatus, bipartitus, erectus, obtusus, infernè latior.* Corolla *flava, odoratissima.* Tubus *filiformis, calyce triplo longior.* Limbus *5-partitus; lobis semibifidis, obovatis, æqualibus.* Stamina *didyma.* Antheræ 2 *in ore tubi;* 2 *infra faucem.* Germen *superum.* Stylus *filiformis, longitudine tubi.* Linn. mant. 252.

For the means of publishing this rare plant, which we believe is figured now for the first time, we are obliged to Richard Leigh, Esq. of Bexley.

It was originally described by Linnæus, in his Mantissa, with the name of E. *capensis,* and a figure of Burmann was cited, which is now known to represent ERINUS *fragrans;* an error which Linnæus afterwards detected, but which is continued in Persoon's Synopsis, although avoided by previous writers. The appellation of LYCHNIDEA was given to the plant by the younger Linnæus, in the *Supplementum Plantarum;* we suppose, from the belief that it was one of the species of LYCHNIDEA represented by *Burmann.* But, if we are right in our conjecture, the name was unfortunately applied, since neither of the species of LYCHNIDEA belonging to ERINUS, which are described by Burmann, are referable to the present plant; one kind being a synonym of E. *africa-*

nus; and that which was originally referred to this species belonging, as we have already stated, to E. *fragrans.*

That our plant is identical with the E. *capensis* of Linnæus we have fortunately been enabled to ascertain by the aid of the Banksian Herbarium, in which specimens both of E. *africanus* and E. *capensis,* compared with the Linnæan Herbarium, are preserved. On what authority Linnæus describes his plant as having yellow flowers we are unable to judge, unless, indeed, the species was cultivated in the Upsal garden. In our plant the flowers are certainly nearly white.

It does not very obviously appear, from the characters either of Linnæus or Thunberg, in what the essential character of E. *Lychnidea,* as distinguished from E. *africanus,* consists; we have therefore made a slight alteration in the specific character, so as to indicate what seems to us to be the most important point of difference, the pubescent tube of E. *Lychnidea.* In all the specimens of E. *africanus* which we have examined, that part was perfectly destitute of pubescence.

Stem two feet high, erect, round, pubescent. *Leaves* alternate (the lower ones opposite), sessile, linear, toothed, distant, pubescent. *Spike* terminal, oblong, imbricate, with broad ovate-lanceolate, toothed *bracteæ.* *Calyx* sessile, the length of the bracteæ, 5-toothed, bipartite, erect, obtuse, broader at its base. *Corolla* pale yellow, very sweet-scented. *Tube* filiform, three times as long as the calyx. *Limb* 5-parted; the lobes cleft halfway, obovate, unequal. *Stamens* in two pairs. *Anthers,* two, in the mouth of the tube; two of them below the orifice. *Germen* superior. *Style* filiform, the length of the tube.

J. L.

Piccadilly Nov. 1. 1823.

TILLANDSIA flexuosa; γ. *pallida.*

Flexuose Tillandsia; pale-flowered variety.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. BROMELIÆ. *Sect. I.* Germen superum. *Juss. gen.* 50.
TILLANDSIA. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 105.

T. *flexuosa* spicis laxis flexuosis, floribus distichis remotiusculis, foliis lanceolato-linearibus reclinatis, caule apice subdiviso. *Swartz prod.* 57. *fl. ind. occ.* 1. 590. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 12. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2ª. 2. 203. *Pers. syn.* 1. 345.

β. *fasciata;* foliis fasciatis.

T. *tenuifolia,* foliis lineari subulatis integerrimis imbricatis, spica simplici laxa. *Jacq. amer.* 92. *t.* 63.

γ. *pallida,* floribus pallidis, spica sub simplici.

Parasitica. Radices *filiformes, longi, rigidi.* Folia *plerumque radicalia, lanceolato-linearia, basi latiora, sessilia, ventricosa, amplectentia, margine integra, laxa, apice reclinata, striata, membranacea, subtus viridi-exalbida, subtomentosa, v. farinosa, ex squamis minutissimis peltatis medio excavatis margine hyalino striato cinctis, oculo armato distinguendis.* Caulis *v.* Scapus *foliis longior, 2-3 pedalis, laxus, teres, vaginatus, vaginis alternis, lanceolatis, acutis, rubris, inferioribus in foliola linearia desinentibus: apice subdivisus, spicis terminatus.* Spicæ 2 *v.* 3, *solitariæ, longæ, laxæ, rachibus triquetris, flexuosis, flosculis alternis, distichis, remotiusculis.* Bracteæ *v.* Spathæ 1-*phyllæ, lanceolatæ, concavæ, striatæ, cinctæ.* Calyx 3-*partitus, basi trigonus, persistens, laciniis erectis, coloratis.* Petala 3, *linearia, calyce longiora, apice reflexa, coccinea, v. cærulea.* Filamenta 6, *alterna parum breviora, receptaculo inserta, filiformia, longitudine ferè petalorum.* Antheræ *ovatæ, basi bifidæ, albidæ.* Germen *ovatum, trigonum.* Stylus *filiformis.* Stigma 3-*fidum.* Capsula *elongata, cylindracea, acuminata, trigona, 3-carinata, 3-locularis, 3-valvis, intus nitida, nigra.* Semina *papposa.* Pappus *capillaris, lutescens.* Swartz l. c.

We have placed this TILLANDSIA provisionally only as a variety of *flexuosa,* because, although it is probable that it may be a distinct species, we, not having seen while in flower the plant from which our drawing was made, are not prepared to point out its distinguishing characters. T. *flexuosa* must either be a very variable plant, or more species than one are already included in it by those who have described the wild subject; to say nothing of Jacquin's T. *tenuifolia,* which is referred hither by Swartz and other botanists. The last-mentioned writer says, the Jamaica plant varies with scarlet and blue flowers! Jacquin's plant has leaves banded like those of some species of

Aloe; and the subject of this article had pale green flowers with little colouring, either of scarlet or blue, in bracteæ, calyx, or corolla. In foliage and *form* of parts it resembles perfectly the wild specimens of T. *flexuosa* preserved in the Banksian Herbarium.

Our drawing was made from Mr. Colvill's collection. Native of the West Indies and South America.

Parasitical. Roots filiform, long, rigid. *Leaves* chiefly radical, linear-lanceolate, broader at the base, sessile, inflated, embracing, entire at the edge, loose, bent back at the point, striated, membranous, greenish white beneath, somewhat tomentose or mealy, with very minute peltate hollowed scales which are surrounded with a striated hyaline edge and may be distinctly seen with a lens. *Stem* or *Scape* longer than the leaves, two or three feet high, feeble, round, with alternate, lanceolate, acute, red edges, the lowermost ending in a linear leaflet; somewhat divided at the top, and terminated by the spikes. *Spikes* 2 or 3, solitary, long, feeble, with a three-cornered flexuose rachis; the florets alternate, distichous, and remote. *Bracteæ* or *Spathæ* of one leaf, lanceolate, concave, striate. *Calyx* 3-parted, triangular at the base, persistent, with erect coloured laciniæ. *Petals* 3, linear, longer than the calyx, reflexed at the point, scarlet, or blue (or pale green). *Filaments* 6, the alternate ones a little shorter than the others, inserted into the receptacle, filiform, nearly the length of the petals. *Anthers* ovate, bifid at the base, whitish. *Germen* ovate, triangular. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* trifid. *Capsule* elongate, cylindrical, drawn off to a point, 3-cornered, with each angle a little dilated, 3-celled, 3-valved, inside shining black. *Seeds* pappose. *Pappus* capillary, yellowish. *Swartz.*

J. L.

750.A.

756.B.

ERYTHRINA speciosa.

Showy Erythrina.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Juss. gen.* 345. *Sect. V.*
ERYTHRINA. *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 313.

E. *speciosa*, foliis ternatis subtus aculeatis, petiolis inermibus, caule aculeato. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2ª. 4. 252.
E. speciosa. *And. bot. rep.* 443.

Caulis *aculeatus, viridis, glaberrimus.* Folia *ternata, longissimè petiolata, cum caule geniculata;* stipulæ *parvæ, obovato-lanceolatæ, dimidiatæ, glaberrimæ;* petiolus *teres, glaberrimus, basi incrassatus colore intensiore, foliolis longior.* Foliola *magna, plana, glabra, acuminata, nervis primariis aculeatis, margine sinuata, cum petiolo communi geniculis teretibus, atroviridibus, pube ferrugineo obtectis, basi utrinque* 1-2 *glandulosis, connata: lateralia rhombea, inæquilateralia; terminale latè-ovatum subtrilobum.*

We had no opportunity of describing the flowers of this species of ERYTHRINA. In elegance and beauty of blossom it is superior to most of its congeners, with the exception of the much more common ERYTHRINA *Crista Galli.*

The plant is of rather unfrequent occurrence in collections. Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in the collection of Comtesse de Vandes, at Bayswater.

Native of the West Indies, and introduced to this country, upon the authority of the Hortus Kewensis, in 1805.

Stem prickly, green, and quite smooth. *Leaves* ternate, upon very long stalks, jointed with the stem; *stipules* small, obovate-lanceolate, halved, quite smooth; *stalk* round, smooth, thickened at the base, and of a darker colour there; longer than the leaflets, which are large, flat, smooth, and drawn to a point, with the principal nerves prickly; sinuose at the edge, and united with the common stalk by means of round and dark green joints, which are covered sparingly with a ferruginous pubescence, and have each one or two glands on each side of their base; the lateral leaflets are rhomboid, and with sides of unequal breadth; the terminal one is broadly ovate and obsoletely 3-lobed.

J. L.

CORRIGENDA.

Fol. 720. l. 6. a calce pag. pro "*referens*" lege "*referente.*"
720. l. 7. pro "*infrà*" lege "*supra.*"
721. l. 13. a calce pag. pro "*hermaphroditi*" lege "*hermaphroditis.*"
722. l. 21. pro "*cuncto*" lege "*cunctæ.*"
728. l. 23. post "*axi*" dele "*mediâ.*"
729. fol. 1. pag. 2. l. last but one, for "*his department*" read "*of botany.*"
729. fol. 2. pag. 1. l. 4. dele "*he.*"
729. fol. 2. pag. 1. l. 9 from bottom of page, for "*of science*" read "*in natural history.*"
736. p. 2. l. 5. dele "*and.*"
736. p. 2. l. 13. for "*are*" read "*and.*"

751.

DIANELLA strumosa.

Colvill's new Dianella.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPARAGI. *Jussieu gen.* 41. *Div.* Flores hermaphroditi. Germen superum.
ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.
DIANELLA. *Suprà fol.* 734.

D. *strumosa,* foliis lætè viridibus, omninò lævibus, (latitudine, ubi latioribus, subunciali): paniculâ laxâ, numerosâ, decompositâ; corollæ pendulo-cernuæ laciniis reflexis, alternè saturatiùs 3-5-lineatis: filamentis cum strumâ obesâ saturatiùs coloratâ antheriferâ apice articulatis: pedicellis flore paulò brevioribus.

Fol. *gramineo-ensata, undique lævia, lætè (neque ac in plurimis obscurè) virentia, carinata, caule longiora;* caulina *vaginacea.* Caulis *sesquipedalis v. ultrà, viridis, teres, solidus, flexuosus, elastico-rigens, culmo Tritici vix robustior, remotè articulatus internodiis foliolo lanceolato vaginatus,* paniculâ *numerosâ, distantèr ramosâ elasticâ patente comatus:* pedunculi communes *graciles, patentes, basi* bracteâ *foliaceâ multotiès breviore acuminatâ amplexi;* inferiores *decompositi, longiores;* superiores *semel dichotomi v. simplices.* Flores *laxè racemosi, cærulescentes:* pedicelli *filiformes, solitarii, stricti, distantes, erecto-patentes, sparsi,* bracteolâ *ovato-acuminatâ pluriès breviore sphacelatim marginatâ subtensi, cum flore articulati.* Cor. *emarcido-persistens, cernua, extùs viriditate aliquâ suffusa;* laciniis *omnino reflexis oblongis obtusis planis æqualibus,* interioribus *lineâ saturatâ triplici axi parallelâ striatis,* exterioribus *pallidioribus lineâ simili quintuplici notatis.* Stamina *paulò breviora, erecta:* filam[a]. *flava, apice flexa, antheram mediante corpusculo summo tumido oblongo breviore aurantiaco pruinoso articulatìm connato gerentia:* antheræ *erectæ, stantes, stamineæ, sagittato-lineares, corpusculi summitati apice declivi ad basin introrsum insertæ.* Stylus *superans stamina, filiformis, albus:* stigma *apex simplex puberulus:* germen *pallidum, globosum, stylo brevius, loculis tribus biseriato-polyspermis.*

Introduced by Mr. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, where the plant flowered this spring. Native of the interior of New South Wales, and lately observed by Mr. Cunningham, the assiduous naturalist of those regions.

The species does not appear reducible to any of the seven enumerated by Mr. Brown; by whom the corolla of the genus is described as "deciduous," which in our plant seemed to be "permanent," and to envelop in the faded state the ripening capsule. We presume that the stamineous appendicle we have termed *struma,* is the *apex incrassatus stuposus* of the filament, in the definition of the character of this group.

In *strumosa* the *leaves* are bright green; the *corolla* reflex; *inner segments* ruled down the middle with three

deeply coloured lines parallel with the axis of the segment; *outer* with five similar ones; the *filaments* are bent at the top and connected by a joint with a short thick orange-coloured frosted irregularly oblong strumous body, on the inwardly shelving summit of which the *anther* is fixed by its base. The above curious appendage of the stamens, reminds us in some sort of the thigh of the Bee, when loaded with the golden farina collected from the blossoms of the field.

The *Asphodeleæ* of Mr. Brown include the *Asphodeli* of Jussieu, along with several of his *Asparagi;* and are defined as follows. " *Corolla* sixpartite or sixcleft, regular. *Stamens* 6, either inserted on the corolla or beneath the germen (hypogynous): the 3 opposite to the outer segments being sometimes of a different form from the rest and sometimes entirely wanting. *Germen* detached, 3-celled; *cells* many-seeded, seldom 2-seeded. *Style* 1. *Stigma* entire or shallowly 3-lobed. *Fruit* generally a 3-celled 3-valved *capsule* with partitions along the middle of the valves; sometimes an undivided, rarely a tripartite, *berry*. *Seedcase* black, friable, crustaceous: *albumen* fleshy: *embryo* enclosed."

The above is followed by a remark by the same writer, that he has in vain sought for a decisive and really natural distinction for this order (or, if you please, section of the *Liliaceæ);* that he has been able as yet to detect no other feature that is common to the whole, and that separates them from the generality of their bordering kindred, than the black friable crustaceous *Seedcase*, which is easily separable from the fine membranous coat immediately next to the seed: and on this account he has added Hypoxis and Curculigo at the end of the order, each having the same kind of *seedcase*, though they differ by a germen which is below the corolla; and as not only the covering of the seed is different in Blandfordia, but the dehiscence of the capsule, as well as several other of the marks, he has for the same reason kept it out of this family.

He further observes, " that the genera with berries ought not to be removed from those with capsules, nor all the *Liliaceous* genera with berries and a germen above the corolla (superior) piled together in one order." He likewise takes notice," that the joint at the middle or the summit of the peduncle, which is of so frequent occurrence in *Asphodeleæ*, is scarcely ever met with in the bordering genera, except in some species of Aneilema and in Sanseviera."

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170 Piccadilly Nov.

SCHIZOPETALON Walkeri.

Mr. Walker's Schizopetalon.

TETRADYNAMIA *SILIQUOSA.*

Nat. ord. CRUCIFERÆ. *Juss. gen.* 237. *Decand. regn. veg.* 139.

SCHIZOPETALON. *Calyx* clausus. *Petala* pinnatifida! *Siliqua* torosa, seminibus uniseriatis. *Cotyledones* quatuor! separatim contortuplicatæ!

Herba annua alternifolia, pube tenui ramosa. Folia sinuato-pinnatifida. Racemus foliaceo-bracteatus.

Calyx *pubescens foliolis albo-marginatis, lateralibus altius descendentibus.* Petala *alba, unguibus calycem paulo superantibus, laminis circumscriptione ovatis, pinnatifidis, laciniis linearibus siccitate (et forsan æstivatione) involutis.* Stamina 6, *filamentis subæqualibus, edentulis, antheris uniformibus, sagittato-linearibus, introrsis.* Glandulæ *hypogynæ quatuor, lineares, erectæ, petalis suboppositæ, geminatim basibus dilatatis confluentibus filamenta lateralia stipantes.* Stylus *brevissimus.* Stigmata *papulosa, connato-approximata, in stylum decurrentia, basibus solutis, unicum quasi subextinctoriiforme efformantibus.* Siliqua *sessilis, bilocularis, angusto-linearis, pube ramosa brevi conspersa, valvis venosis.* Semina *sphærico-lenticularia.* Embryo *viridis.* Radicula *albicans, arcuata, semine paulo longior.* Cotyledones *verticillatæ, æquales, elongatæ, angustatæ, semiteretes, separatim subspiraliter involutæ.*

Obs. In ordine *Cruciferarum* genus nulli cognito affine, et equidem ob numerum, figuram, et vernationem cotyledonum, petala pinnatifida, stigmatis structuram, et stamina subæqualia tribus distinctæ initium efformare videtur. *Brown MSS.*

Schizopetalon Walkeri. *Sims in Curt. mag.* 2379.

For the elaborate character which we have given above, we are entirely indebted to Mr. Brown, who alone, in this country, was capable of defining the limits and of fully appreciating the peculiarities of this truly singular plant. It adds another instance to the curious anomalies already known in the cotyledonar structure of dicotyledonous plants: and must unquestionably be considered as the type of a new tribe of cruciferous plants; others of which may possibly exist in the almost unexplored regions of which this is a native.

It is unnecessary for us to expatiate upon the value to science of such a communication as the above; especially when it is remembered that the first, and indeed the only original attempt at forming philosophical characters for

Cruciferous plants, the generic differences of which are difficult to seize perhaps beyond all others, was made by the gentleman to whom we are obliged for our article; and that the soundness of those characters has never yet been questioned, even by theorists.

In illustration of these remarks, we cannot do better than transcribe the words of M. Decandolle, who (*Regn. veg.* 144) observes, that "A methodical arrangement of cruciferous plants is, on account of the close affinity of "the genera, both difficult and ambiguous. The division "of the order into *Siliquosæ* and *Siliculosæ*, which was "first established by Ray, and afterwards adopted by Linnæus and most other botanists, although it has the appearance of being convenient, is not only occasionally "uncertain, but has the great defect of not according with "the anatomical structure and natural affinities of the genera. In the first place, the silique and the silicule differ "from each other only in length; and every degree of "length is to be found, not only in allied genera, but even "among species of one and the same genus; so that DRABA, "for instance, NASTURTIUM, HELIOPHILA, ERYSIMUM, ARABIS, "STEVENIA, ERUCA, and others, even after the most rigid "examination, necessarily include examples of *Siliquosæ* and "*Siliculosæ* mingled together. Secondly, there are certain "cruciferous genera, such as RAPISTRUM, CAKILE, CRAMBE, "&c. the fruit of which being neither silique nor silicule, is "so anomalous as to have received a distinct appellation "from some modern writers, and to have been termed nucamentaceous. In the third place, the length of the "style is not always in an inverse ratio to the length of the "pod, but has been observed to be long in many *Siliquosæ*, "and very short or nearly obsolete in other *Siliculosæ*. "Characters, however, of a more constant and important "description, having been remarked by Gærtner, were successfully introduced as the basis of the generic characters "of the order by Mr. Robert Brown. These characters are "deduced from the internal structure of the seed, and more "especially from the relative position of the radicle and "cotyledons; and although it must be confessed, that "prejudices with regard to the association of species, which "have become almost sanctified in our minds by habit, are "in some cases attacked, the genera founded upon those "principles are not only much better defined, but far more

" natural, than the genera to which we had been previously " accustomed. It is also a singular fact, that in these plants " every variety of form in the fruit is accompanied by " equal variety of form in the seed, so that if primary cha- " racters be derived from the pericarpium, then in each " division will be an accumulation of genera with various " modifications of seed; and if from the seed, then in like " manner each division will contain genera with dissimilar " pericarpia."

This plant is a native of Chili, from whence it was introduced by Mr. Francis Place in 1822. It is annual, and difficult to preserve, as it very rarely produces its seeds.

Our drawing was made, in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, in June last.

J. L.

OCYMUM febrifugum.

Sierra Leone Fever Plant.

DIDYNAMIA *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. LABIATÆ. *Juss. gen.* 110. *Brown prod.* 506. *Sect. II.* B. Calyx bilabiatus. *Brown l. c.*

OCYMUM. *Calyx* labio superiore orbiculato; inferiore quadrifido. *Corollæ* resupinatæ alterum labium 4-fidum; alterum indivisum. *Filamenta* exteriora basi processum emittentia. *Flores racemosi.* *Pers. syn.* 2. 134.

O. *febrifugum*, suffruticosum pubescens, foliis ovato-lanceolatis crenatis petiolatis, verticillis terminalibus racemosis, bracteis rhombeis deciduis, corollâ calyci subæquali.

β? O. *heptodon*, caule erecto ramoso, foliis petiolatis ovatis crenatis, perianthii labio inferiore 5-fido, superiore 2-dentato, perigonii labio inferiore 3-, superiore 2-lobato. *Pal. de Beauv. Fl. d'Oware et de Benin* 2. 59. *t.* 94.

Suffrutex 3-*pedalis, nuda,* MELISSÆ *odore aromatico.* Caulis *tetragonus, pilosus, angulis rotundatis, glaberrimis.* Folia *opposita, ovato-lanceolata, acuminata, obtusa, crenata, petiolata, glabriuscula: nervis pilosis; subtus reticulata, punctata.* Racemi *terminales villosi.* Flores *pallidi virides, verticillis* 6-*floris dispositi.* Bracteæ *verticillo cuique duæ, tenues, rhombeo-ovatæ, pallidæ, deciduæ.* Pedicelli *breves, tenues, pubescentes.* Calyx *campanulatus, pilosiusculus, punctatus; laciniâ superiore latâ, ovatâ, lateralibus subulatis, patentibus, inferiore bidentatâ, ascendente.* Corolla *calyci æqualis, pubescens,* 5-*dentata: dentibus* 4 *superioribus subæqualibus, sursùm flexis, labello majore, ovato, concavo, purpureo venoso, marginibus revolutis.* Stamina *declinata, duo postica supra basin tubi inserta, infra medium calcare brevi villoso: duo antica ad basin labelli inserta, glabra, mutica.* Antheræ *luteæ, glabræ, innatæ, loculis apice confluentibus.* Pollen *sphericum.* Ovaria *in disco carnoso immersa.* Stylus *filiformis.* Stigma *bifidum.*

This species of *Ocymum* is very similar to the O. *heptodon* found by the late M. de Beauvois in the kingdom of Benin; a plant which is stated to have a flower singular in the genus for the seven teeth of its calyx, and appearing, from the figure which accompanies the description, of a red colour. But, as we are unable to discover other points of variance, it is possible that some allowance should be made for the different appearances of a dried specimen and a living subject. To avoid confusion, we have preserved the plant of M. de Beauvois as a distinct variety; and we leave the point to be finally determined by a future reference to the Herbarium of the author.

Our plant was raised from seed transmitted in 1821 by Mr. George Don from Sierra Leone to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden at Chiswick we were favoured with an opportunity of describing it. Mr. Don informs us, that it is in request at Sierra Leone for medicinal purposes, and that it is there called the Fever Plant.

Speaking of the genus *Ocymum*, Mr. Brown remarks *(prod.* 506), " that the whole genus requires to be entirely revised, in order to ascertain what species are furnished with toothed filaments; and how far that character, which at present is of doubtful value, is of real importance in fixing limits to the genus."

An *under-shrub* 3 feet high, naked of foliage, and having in a high degree the smell of common Balm. *Stem* 4-cornered, hairy, rounded at the angles, which are destitute of pubescence. *Leaves* opposite, ovate-lanceolate, drawn to a point, blunt, crenate, nearly smooth, with a long stalk; the nerves hairy; on the under side reticulated and covered with dots. *Branches* terminal, villous. *Flowers* pale green, dispersed in 6-flowered whorls. *Bracteæ* to each whorl two, thin, ovate-rhombshaped, pale, deciduous. *Flower-stalks* short, slender, downy. *Calyx* campanulate, hairy, dotted; the upper division broad, ovate, the lateral segments subulate, spreading, the lower division with two teeth, and directed upwards. *Corolla* nearly of the same length with the calyx, pubescent, 5-toothed; the four upper teeth being nearly of equal size and turned upwards; the lip larger than they, ovate, concave, purple, veined, with the edges turned back. *Stamens* bent downwards, the two at the back being inserted above the bottom of the tube, with a short villous spur below their middle; the two in front inserted into the base of the labellum, smooth and without a spur. *Anthers* yellow, smooth, with the filaments inserted into their back; their cells running together at their point. *Pollen* round. *Ovaries* 4, immersed in a fleshy discus. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* bifid.

J. L.

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Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Nov. 1. 1823

CURCULIGO latifolia.

Pulo-Pinang Curculigo.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Asphodeleæ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274. *Div.* Genera inter *Asphodeleas* et *Amaryllideas* media.
CURCULIGO. *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 345.

C. *latifolia,* foliis ellipticis, capitulo sessili tubo floris (germinis collo *nob.*) vix longiore limbo. *Dryander in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 253.
Curculigo latifolia. *Curtis's magaz.* 2034.
Involucrum. *Rumph. amboin.* 6. 114. *t.* 53.

Fol. *pauca, inflorescentiâ multotiès altiora, elliptico-lanceolata, radicalia, plicato-nervosa, erecta, infernè petiolatim attenuata.* Capitula *radicalia, sessilia, lateralia, numerosiflora, spicata, capitato-abbreviata, coarctata, bracteosè foliacea, magnitudine ovi gallinacei vel circà.* Bracteæ *herbaceæ, singulares, floribus longiores, erectæ, lanceolato-acuminatæ, partìm sub terrâ hærentes.* Flores *flavi, singulares, successivè ab extrâ introrsùm expandentes;* cor. *6-partita, rotata, æqualis, regularis, extùs germenque pube longâ molli sericeo-hirsuta, laciniis subsemuncialibus, lineari-oblongis, acutis.* Stamina *corollæ disco inserta,* $\frac{1}{3}$ *v. circà breviora, erecto-conniventia:* filamenta *lutea, spatio parvo ab invicèm distantia, subulata, parùm antheris longiora:* antheræ *flavæ, adnatæ, introrsæ, lineares, obtusulæ, apice extùs nigricantes, basi emarginatæ.* Stylus *pallidiùs flavescens, filamentis robustior, teres, limbo æqualis, disci centro insertus:* stigma *subcapitatum, pubescens.* Germen *inferum, subterraneum, sordidè pallens, corolla* $\frac{1}{3}$ *longius, obtusè triquetrum, crassitudine ferè pennæ anserinæ,* fundo fertili 3-*loculari, ovulis pluribus globosis loculorum intimo angulo ordine binario annexis,* collo (*v.* rostro) summo sterili *solido longiore.*

The plant was introduced by Mr. Allen in 1804 from the island of Pinang, where it is said to grow wild.

The species was taken up and defined by Mr. Dryander, in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, but has not yet been transferred into any of the general systems.

Curculigo, with the exception of one species from the Cape of Good Hope, and that only lately displaced from Gethyllis, where it originally stood, is a genus belonging wholly to India.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Colvill's Nursery at Chelsea, where the plant is kept in the hothouse.

Leaves few, many times taller than the inflorescence,

radical, upright and spreading, elliptically lanceolate, tapering into a kind of footstalk at the lower part. *Flower-heads* lateral, radical, sessile, numerously flowered, from spikes shortened into crowded turbinate bracteously leafy heads standing just above the ground. *Bractes* herbaceous, single, upright, lanceolately-tapered, topping the flowers, partly under ground. *Flowers* numerous, yellow, placed singly in the heads: *corolla* sixparted, rotate, outspread, even, as well as the germen covered on the outside by a soft long-haired close-pressed fur; segments oblong, pointed, half an inch long. *Stamens* standing upon the disk of the corolla, which is $\frac{1}{3}$ longer, having a narrow interval between each: *filaments* subulate, flexuose, yellow, converging, but little longer than the anthers: *anthers* deep yellow, facing inwards, adnate, linearly elongated, bluntish at the top, notched at the base, tipped on the outside with black: *pollen* yellow. *Style* columnar, stouter than the filaments, of a paler yellow, equal to the corolla, and springing from its centre-point: *stigma* slightly headed, villous. *Germen* inferior, under ground, about $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the corolla, nearly of the diameter of the tube of a small quill, dirty or brownish white, obtusely 3-cornered; trilobular, *fertile* and polyspermous at the base, at the top lengthening into a solid *sterile* continuous neck (according to others, the tube of the flower): *ovules* in two rows at the inner corner of each cell.

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... rt. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Dec. 1. 1823. S. Watts sc.

STAPELIA normalis.

Regularly spotted Stapelia.

PENTANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASCLEPIADEÆ. *Brown in Wern. trans.* 1. 12. *Sect. I.* Pollinis massæ cereaceæ læves.

STAPELIA. *Corolla* rotata 5-fida carnosa. *Col. fructif.* exserta. *Corona staminea* duplex, utraque in variis varia, interior quandoque obsoleta. *Antheræ* apice simplices. *Massæ pollinis* basi affixæ, altero margine cartilagineo-pellucidæ. *Stigma* muticum. *Folliculi* subcylindracei lævis. *Semina* comosa.

Plantæ carnosæ, aphyllæ, angulatæ, sæpe tuberculato. Flores ut plurimum speciosi, odore nauseoso stercorario. Brown l. c.

Sect. II. *Corona exterior 5-partita, laciniis bifidis.* Brown.

S. *normalis,* corollis 5-fidis 4-fidisve, orbiculo spurio, rostris aliisque teretibus, ligulis bifidis trifidisve, maculis corollæ normalibus. *Jacq. stap. cult. t.* 41. *Röm. et Schult. sp. pl.* 6. 39. *Link enum. ber.* 1. 256.

Rami *plurimi, ramosi, declinati, v. ascendentes, virides, a* 4 *ad* 10 *uncias longi, adulti vix digitum minimum crassi, tetragoni, angulis dentatis, dentibus patentissimis.* Pedunculi *ex inferiore parte ramorum juniorum, plerumque ad divisiones, solitarii, uniflori, teretes, glabri, patentissimi, sesquiunciales, pennam columbinam crassi.* Calycis *folia ovata, acuta, glabra, pallide virentia, patentissima.* Corolla *fœtida diametri biuncialis et ultra, subplana, patentissima, ½ divisa; foris ex sulphureo pallens, lineata, glabra, intus tota flava, transversim striata, maculisque adspersa atrosanguineis, et per series longitudinales, parallelas, normaliter ordinatis.* Tubus *vix ullus.* Laciniæ 4 *v.* 5, *ovatæ, acutæ, planæ.* Orbiculus *spurius, tuberculatus, similiter coloratus.* Nectarii *saccus brevis, albidus, basi circulo, et supernè maculis* 2 *v.* 3 *sanguineis notatus.* Rostra *teretia, obtusa, erecta, supernè recurvata, virentia, sanguineo punctata.* Ligulæ *oblongæ, obtusæ, apice bifidæ, sæpe cum intermedio denticulo minimo, patentissimæ, viridulæ, utrinque punctis atropurpureis adspersæ, ad basin sanguineæ.* Folliculi *glabri, digitum crassi, fere uncias* 4 *longi, erectiusculi.* Jacq. l. c.

This species is principally distinguished from S. *variegata* by the regular disposition of the spots upon the flower. The only figure of it which has been previously published is in the fine work of the younger Jacquin upon the cultivated species of STAPELIA. Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's Nursery.

The genus *Orbea* of Mr. Haworth, which is founded on the sectional characters of Mr. Brown, cited at the commencement of our article, does not appear to depend upon

distinctions of importance sufficient to constitute a particular genus. We have therefore continued to retain this species among the genuine Stapelias which have been divided into convenient sections by Mr. Brown. That gentleman, in remodelling the order of *Asclepiadeæ*, found it necessary to make no other alteration in the genus, as orinally fixed, than to reform the essential character, which was defective and inaccurate; and to divide from it the species with a 10-cleft corolla (Huernia *Brown)*, and those with a single corona to the corolla (Piaranthus *Brown)*.

The singular appellation *(normalis)*, which has been bestowed upon the species by Jacquin, alludes to the *regular* manner in which the spots of the corolla are arranged.

Branches many, much divided, bending down, or rising upwards, green, from 4 to 10 inches long, the old ones scarcely so thick as one's little finger, four-cornered; the angles with very spreading teeth. *Flower-stalks* from the lower part of the young branches, generally at their divisions, solitary, one-flowered, round, smooth, very much spreading, an inch and half long, as thick as a crow's quill. *Leaves of the Calyx* ovate, acute, smooth, pale green, very much spreading. *Corolla* stinking, its diameter two inches and more, nearly flat, very much spreading, divided half way; on the outside of a pale sulphur colour, streaked in lines, smooth, in the inside with a yellow ground, striped across and marked with blood-red spots, which are regularly disposed in longitudinal parallel rows. *Tube* scarcely any. *Divisions* of *Corolla* 4 or 5, ovate, acute, flat. *Crown* spurious, warted, of the same colour as the divisions. *Sac* of the *nectary* short, nearly white, marked at the bottom with a blood-red ring, and at the top with two or three spots of a similar colour. *Horns* round, obtuse, erect, at the top curved backwards, green, dotted with blood-red. *Straps* oblong, blunt, split at the end, often having a little toothlet between them, very much spreading, greenish, covered on both sides with dark purple spots, at the bottom blood-red. *Seed-pods* smooth, as thick as one's finger, about four inches long, and nearly erect. *Jacq.*

J. L.

STAPELIA hirsuta; *var. atra.*

Dark-flowered hairy Stapelia.

PENTANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASCLEPIADEÆ. *Brown in Wern. trans.* 1. 12. *Sect. I.* Pollinis massæ cereaceæ læves.

STAPELIA. *Suprà fol.* 755.

Sect. I. *Corona exterior pentaphylla, foliolis indivisis.* Brown.

S. *hirsuta,* corollis planis ciliatis, disco in facie hirsutis, cæterum glabris et transversè rugosis; rostris subulatis acutis, dorso per maximam longitudinem excurrentibus in alam latam acutam rostroque paulo breviorem. *Jac. Stap. cult. t.* 15.—*var.* atra *ib. t.* 16.

Asclepias africana aizoides flore pulchro fimbriato. *Comm. rar.* 19. *t.* 19. *Bradl. succ.* 3. 5. *t.* 23.

S. hirsuta. *Linn. syst.* 260. *Mill. ic.* 172. *t.* 258. *Jacq. misc.* 1. 28. *t.* 3. *Thunb. prod.* 46. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 1278. *Ait. Kew.* 2. 85. *Pers. syn.* 1. 278. *Haw. synops. succ.* 19. *suppl. pl. succ.* 9. *Röm. et Sch. sp. pl.* 6. 17. *Link en. ber.* 254.

As the STAPELIA, figured in our last article, is an example of Mr. Brown's second section of the family, and of Mr. Haworth's genus ORBEA; so is the present an illustration of the first section in the arrangement of the former gentleman, and of what is considered to constitute the true character of STAPELIA by Mr. Haworth.

The variety of S. *hirsuta,* which we have now before us, appears to be intermediate between that species and S. *sororia;* and to agree with the former in its essential characteristics, but to exhibit the colour of the flower of the latter species. It is stated by Messrs. Römer and Schultes, that it has been considered, by a writer in the Leipsic Diary for 1814, a distinct species. We were favoured with the specimen, from which our drawing was taken, from the collection of Mr. Hood, of Lambeth; but we had no opportunity at the time of describing it.

J. L.

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GNIDIA denudata.

Smooth-leaved Gnidia.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. THYMELÆÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 358.
GNIDIA. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 2.

G. *denudata,* foliis ovato-oblongis quadrifariam imbricatis pilosis trinervibus: nervis denudatis, floribus terminalibus villosis: villis sparsis patentibus.
Suffrutex *erecta, gracilis, ramis teretibus villosis.* Folia *ovato-oblonga, obtusiuscula, plana, trinervia, quadrifariam imbricata, ciliata, sessilia, basi villosa, adulta utrinquè glabriuscula (pube rara adspersa); nervis denudatis.* Flores *terminales, lutei, foliis longiores, villis longis patentibus confertis, ovarii albis, corollæ nigrescentibus, tecti.* Tubus *gracilis, subarcuatus, clavatus.* Limbus *patens, quadrifidus, laciniis ovalibus, intus glabris.* Squamæ 8, *didymæ, parvæ, erectæ, ad sinus limbi.* Stamina 8, *erecta, ovata, biserialia, subsessilia: 4 superiora exserta, 4 inferiora inclusa.* Stylus *tubo brevior, usque ad stamina inferiora tantum attingens.* Stigma *acutum, subhirsutum.*

This species of GNIDIA is nearly related to the GNIDIA *imbricata* of Linnæus; but we think it decidedly distinguished from that species by the differences we have pointed out in the specific character. In G. *imbricata* the leaves are oblong, very blunt, and covered all over with so very dense and silky a pubescence, that no portion of the surface even of the midrib is exposed; and the flowers are in like manner protected by a similar covering of closely pressed pubescence. In this species, on the contrary, the leaves are ovate-oblong and nearly acute, and the hairs upon the leaves are principally in the form of ciliæ at their edges; the three nerves of their lower surface being quite naked and distinct; and the hairs upon the flower few in number, long, spreading, and of a blackish colour when carefully examined. We are informed by Mr. Sweet, that when the flower has been expanded for some days, its colour, which is at first pale yellow, changes to a brownish orange, becoming darker daily: so that the plant has upon it blossoms of several shades of orange and yellow at the same time.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

An *undershrub*, erect, slender, with round, villous branches. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, bluntish, flat, 3-nerved, imbricated in four rows, ciliate, sessile, villous at the base; the old ones nearly smooth on both sides (with a very thin, closely pressed, pubescence); the nerves naked. *Flowers* terminal, yellow, longer than the leaves, with long, spreading, close hairs; those of the ovarium white, of the corolla blackish. *Tube* slender, curved, a little thickened upwards. *Limb* spreading, 4-cleft: the divisions oval, smooth inside. *Scales* 8, in pairs, small, erect, at the base of the divisions. *Stamens* 8, erect, ovate, in two rows, nearly sessile; the four in the upper row exserted, those in the lower row included. *Style* shorter than the tube, rising no higher than the lower set of stamens. *Stigma* acute, rather hairy.

J. L.

ALLIUM Cowani.

Peruvian Allium.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.

ALLIUM. Cor. 6-partita patens. *Spatha* multiflora. *Umbella* congesta. *Caps.* supera. *Gen. pl.* 557.

Div. Folia radicalia. Scapus nudus.

A. *Cowani,* scapo nudo semiterete, foliis lanceolatis acuminatis flaccidis ciliatis vaginantibus, umbella fastigiata, petalis obtusis.

Radix *bulbosus.* Folia *radicalia, lanceolata, acuminata, ciliata, flaccida, vaginantia, breviora* scapo *nudo, semiterete, glabro.* Umbellæ spatha *hinc fissa, ovata, acuminata, pedicellis brevior.* Corolla *alba, patens,* petalis *oblongis, obtusis.* Stamina *petalis breviora, pistillo subæqualia, filamentis subulatis.*

Roots of this new species of ALLIUM were sent to the Horticultural Society from Peru, in 1823, by James Cowan, Esq. along with many other singular bulbous plants, from elevated situations in that country. Of these we have lately had the advantage of describing (*fol.* 724) a curious new mountain species of AMARYLLIS. The subject of this article flowered this summer in a cold frame in the garden of the Society at Chiswick, and we had there an opportunity of examining it.

Although several species of the same genus had been discovered in North America, some of which are said to be identical with those of Europe or Asia, none had been known to be natives of the southern part of the new world before the arrival of the kind we are now describing. It is nearly related to the common ALLIUM *ursinum* of this country, from which it is distinguished by its leaves being ciliate, a little undulated, and much more flaccid, with quite a different outline; its petals are obtuse, not pointed.

Root bulbous. *Leaves* at the surface of the ground, lanceolate, with a long point, ciliate, flaccid, sheathing, shorter than the *scape,* which is naked, half round, and

smooth. *Spathe* of the *umbel* split on one side, ovate, pointed, shorter than the flower-stalks. *Corolla* white, spreading. *Petals* oblong, obtuse. *Stamens* shorter than the petals, about the same length as the pistillum, with subulate filaments.

J. L.

PLEUROTHALLIS punctata.

Trowel-lipped Pleurothallis.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 64. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Div. IV.* Anthera terminalis mobilis decidua. Massæ pollinis demum cereaceæ.

PLEUROTHALLIS. *Labellum* articulatim connexum cum basi simplici vel brevissimè producta columnæ. *Petala* 2 antica exteriorum infernè connata. *Massæ pollinis* 2, exsulcæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 211.

P. *punctata,* foliis (folio?) oblongis utrinque obtusis scapo deflexo ramoso brevioribus, floribus sparsis distantibus.

Parasitica? radice *fibrosa.* Folia *(folium?)* 1-3, *oblonga, biuncialia v. circà, latitudine subsesquiunciali, glauco-opacata, utrinque obtusata:* petiolus *radicalis, brevis, robustus.* Scapus *folio longior, radicalis, declinatus, crassiusculus, virens, teres, subflexuosus, rigidus, nudus, ab ortû circà divisus, remanentibus bractearum basibus tandem tuberculosus.* Flores *spicati, numerosi, laxiùs sparsi, parvuli, viridi-pallentes, inodori.* Bracteæ *minutæ, ovato-acutatæ, germine aliquotiès breviores, basi carnosâ, atro-viridi, persistente.* Germ. *clavato-gracile, flexum, viride, petalis æquale.* Cor. *cruciato-4-petaloidea, bilabiata:* petala *distincta, æquilonga:* exteriorum *medium galeato-adscendens, concavum, ima 2 (lateralium inferiorū) labello supposita, infernè connata, supernè soluta atque recurva:* interiora 2 *(lateralium superiora) punctis trinis? flavis, parallelis, notata, duplo angustiora; pallidiora, lineari-subfalcata, obtusula, incurvo-patentia, labello transversè opposita (v. labelli margines laterales ex facie interiori respicientia).* Labellum *albidum, trullæforme, porrectum, è basi carnosâ tumidiusculâ cum columnæ pede articulatum?, petalis distinctum et æquale:* unguis *strictus, glaber, angustus, à facie supinâ carinatus vel ab axi elevatâ utrorsum declivis:* lamina *concolor, latior, membranaceè extenuata, cuneato-ovata, recta, opaca, apice rotundata (variùs èrosa v. truncata).* Columna *conica, erecta, libera, pallida, obtusa, petalis ferè æqualis.* Anthera *reversa, decidua, bilocularis, summæ secùs columnæ dorsum recumbens, spathulatè oblonga, convexa, albicans,* anticè *caudato-attenuata, cassa,* rostellum *cristato-compressum pruinosum virescens stigmatis obtegens;* posticè *subrotunda, pollinisque massis 2 fœta;* ligula pollinifera *alba, membranacea, horizontalis, circumscriptione thecæ antherinæ, massas pollinis à parte posticâ dilatatâ è nexû glutinoso elastico affigens,* glandulâ (proscollâ?) *fuscâ, parvâ, mobili, in apice:* massæ pollinis *binæ, parallelæ, ab invicèm spatio angusto semotæ, aureæ, cereaceæ, semiovato-orbiculares, compressæ, perpendiculares, integerrimæ.* Stigma *viridissimum, columnam totam anticè occupans, hujusque lateribus involuto alatis, solâ relictâ* areolâ nudâ secernente (gynizo) *rimæformi perpendiculari, velatum.*

It was only the other day a very general opinion, that the migration of pollen-masses in Orchideous plants, was accessary to the fertilization of the germen, and the mode by which those bodies attained a consummatory contact

with the stigma. This opinion is now, we believe, consigned to the catalogue of vulgar errors. A nearer view and a more philosophical research have demonstrated the probability of a clandestine fertilization, previous to the opening of the flower and removal of the pollen-masses; at a period when these bodies are endued with a very different nature and substance from those they are found with at the migratory stage. A theory, which, as the result of more accurate investigation and sounder reasoning, may safely replace that which has been found groundless, at least until itself shall have been refuted in turn, or modified by future observation. The original notion, we suspect, had no better foundation than the fact of the inert and exhausted residua of the pollen (after projection by an elastic dehiscence of the anther) having been frequently observed to cling in masses of a determinate form to the neighbouring stigma, where they are retained (probably for the use of bees or of some other insects) by a viscid moisture secreted at this period from the surface of that organ.

The waxen or horny state in which the pollen-masses are found in a great proportion of this family, is never that of their pristine consistence, but a consistence induced after parting with their fertilizing principle, and indicatory of exhaustion. For this reason, when these concrements enter into the definitions of the secretions of *Orchideæ* by Mr. Brown, we find them designated "*demùm cereaceæ*" (*finally waxen*). And in this state only, from their permanence, greater evidence, and easier accessibility, could they have been adopted for characteristic marks. Previous to that period, besides the continual change both in form and consistence which is more or less in progress, the precise but fugitive moment at which these bodies might be deemed perfect, that is, mature and still pregnant with the fertilizing principle, could not have been easily seized for practical discrimination, even if such point of their existence was held a truer and safer ground of distinction.

It is by the singular habit of the pollen that *Orchideæ* are distinguished among Monocotyledons, as the *Asclepiadeæ* are by one nearly similar among Dicotyledons.

In the Asclepiadeous family the anthers are five, all with a pollen concreting into a determinate number of masses, which, on issuing from the mould or case of the anther, at-

tach themselves to certain adjoining processes of the stigma, where they are held, probably with the same intent as that which has been surmised in *Orchideæ;* and the recomposition they undergo is not improbably analogous.

The summary of the natural character of *Orchideæ* stands in the *Prodomus* of Mr. Brown as follows: " *Corolla* superior. *Filaments* and *style* united either at the base or along their whole length. (*Anther* one, seldom two): *pollen* resolving into concretions of determinate shape. *Capsule* one-celled, with three many-seeded receptacles attached to the axis of the valves. *Seeds* minute, with an *albumen*, but no *vitellus;*" (from the Latin.) DENDROBIUM *ruscifolium* and *racemiflorum* of Swartz were both included in this genus by Mr. Brown.

The drawing was taken at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, in the King's Road, from a plant sent from the Governor's garden at Trinidad by Mr. David Lockhart; and is the first of the species that has appeared in our hothouses.

NOTE.

Of the two plates belonging to No. 720, one represents the whole plant in miniature; the other, a part of the spike and leaf, of the natural size.

In No. 723, there is a diminished outline of the plant by the side of the corymb of the natural size.

In the plate attached to No. 742, the figure with the coloured leaves is a diminished representation of the whole plant; that by the side of the spike, of flowers of the natural size.

In plate 749, the figure of the foliage is diminished; the spike of flowers of the natural size.

In 750, the flowers are of the natural size; the stem and leaves represented in a separate plate, many times diminished.

760.

PONTHIEVA petiolata.

Long-stalked Ponthieva.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Sect. II.* Anthera stigmati parallela persistens. Massæ pollinis v. farinaceæ v. e corpusculis angulatis; apicibus stigmati affixæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 197.

PONTHIEVA. Cor. irregularis. *Labellum* posticum cum petalis interioribus columnæ insertum. *Pollen* farinaceum. *Brown l.c.* 5. 199.

P. *petiolata,* spica laxa erecta, foliis petiolatis erectis crispis glabris, floribus discoloribus.

Folia *radicalia, erecta, longè petiolata, elliptica, acuta, margine crispa,* 6-7 *nervia, glaberrima: caulina acuta, vaginantia, pilosa.* Scapus *erectus, teres, pilosus, foliis duplò longior.* Bracteæ *ovario breviores, obtusæ.* Flores *in spica laxa dispositi, patentes, recti, (non resupinati,) discolores.* Petala *glabra,* 3 inferiora *ovata, acuta, galeata, cohærentia, interioribus Platantheræ modo obliquis, unguiculatis, basi hinc cordatis, columnæ dorso accretis,* 2 superiora *oblonga, fortiter* 5*-nervia, alæformia, reflexa, marginibus revolutis.* Labellum *rufo-brunneum, ovatum, cymbiforme, glabrum, supra columnam incumbens, petalis duplò brevior,* ungue *luteo, carnosa, utrinque marginato, e basi columnæ continuo.* Columna *brevissima, obesa: gynizo cavo, lunato;* rostello *subulato, apice uniglanduloso.* Anthera *postica, linearis, acuta, in clinandrio quoad axin columnæ ferè verticali supra gynizum incumbente apposita; obsoletè* 4*-locularis, valvarum exteriorum marginibus scariosis.* Pollinia 4, *pulverea, geminata, in clinandrio ope glandulæ rostelli retenta.* Ovarium *rectum, glandulosum.*

The genus PONTHIEVA was established by Mr. Brown, in the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis, upon the *Neottia glandulosa* of the Botanical Magazine; a singular plant, which we fear is now lost to our gardens. With NEOTTIA it has little in common, besides the peculiar characters of the section of the order in which it is included.

For the new species which we are now enabled to add to the genus, we are indebted to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden at Chiswick our drawing was made in August last. The plant had been recently brought to that establishment, with many other interesting plants, from the island of St. Vincent, by Mr. James M[c]Rae; and we understand it is expected that among them is at least one other species of the same genus.

In foliage this plant is so very similar to the NEOTTIA *adnata* of Swartz, that, before it produced its inflorescence, we supposed it would prove at least of the same genus. That, however, is a NEOTTIA with a spur, and therefore wholly distinct from PONTHIEVA. It constitutes an undescribed genus (COLLÆA *Nob.)*, to which we believe the N. *calcarata* of Swartz may also be referred.

Leaves radical, erect, with long stalks, elliptical, acute, curled at the edges, with 5 or 7 nerves, quite smooth; the leaves of the stem acute, sheathing, hairy. *Scape* erect, round, hairy, twice as long as the leaves. *Bracteæ* shorter than the ovaria, obtuse. *Flowers* disposed in a loose spike, spreading, not twisted, of a brown colour. *Petals* smooth, the 3 *lower* ones ovate, acute, cohering into a sort of hood, the two interior being oblique like those of *Platanthera*, stalked, cordate on one side at the base, and fastened to the back of the column; the 2 *upper* ones oblong, strongly 5-nerved, wing-shaped, reflexed, with the edges rolled back. *Labellum* brownish red, ovate, boat-shaped, smooth, lying upon the column, twice as short as the petals: its *stalk* yellow, fleshy, edged on each side, and continuous with the base of the column. *Column* very short, thick; *gynizus* hollow, lunate; *rostellum* subulate, with a gland at the tip. *Anther* posterior, narrow, pointed, lying upon the *clinandrium*, which with respect to the column is vertical, and lies immediately upon the gynizus; obscurely 4-celled, with the outer valves of the cells scariose at the edge. *Pollen-masses* 4, powdery, in pairs, retained in the clinandrium by means of the gland on the point of the rostellum. *Ovarium* straight, glandular.

J. L.

POLYGALA paniculata.

Swartz's Milkwort.

DIADELPHIA *OCTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PEDICULARES. *Jussieu gen.* 99. *Div. I.* Stamina non didynama dua aut plura.
POLYGALEÆ. *Brown suprà vol.* 8. *fol.* 636.
POLYGALA. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 150.

Div. Cristatæ.

P. *paniculata,* floribus cristatis, racemis axillaribus longissimè pedunculatis, caulibus erectis supernè ramosis, foliis linearibus acutis. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 877.

Polygala paniculata. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 987. *Swartz obs.* 272. *t.* 6. *fig.* 2.

Polygala herbacea minor erecta, foliis linearibus, spicâ multiplici terminali foliosâ. *Browne jam.* 287.

Herba *annua, erecta, subsesuncialis, pube minutâ glandulari pruinata,* ramis *foliosis fastigantibus cauleque teretibus.* Folia *numerosa, laxiùs sparsa, lanceolato-linearia, lineam vix unam lata.* Racemi *erecti, elongati, aphylli, laxè multiflori,* pedunculo communi *filiformi, pubescente,* pedicellis *unifloris, ebracteatis, capillaceis, flore brevioribus;* fructiferis *recurvis,* floriferis *erectis.* Flores *parvuli, purpureo-albicantes, lineâ paulo longiores.* Cal. *5-fidus, segmentis* 3 *herbaceis lineâ albâ circumscriptis,* summo *bifido, basi staminea vexilli vice incumbente, laciniis lanceolato-ovatis, convexis,* imo *conformi, integro, carinam subtendente,* lateralibus 2 *alaribus, coloratis, corollam æquantibus, lanceolato-oblongis, erecto-patentibus.* COR. alæ *proportionatæ (nec obsoletæ v. clandestinæ), albæ, oblongæ, obtusæ;* carina *albida, alis æqualis, cum* cristâ *parcâ, brevi, subsimplici, in apice.* Fil^a^. *infernè diadelpha:* anth^æ^. *vitellino-flavicantes, oblongæ, urnatim hiantes, labio sublevato operculiformi, erectæ, pedicellatæ.* Stylus *brevissimus:* stigma *productum, crassum, introversè lunatum, glandulosum, virens, appendice acuminato.*

Though the species before us is familiar to every Botanist by the engraving and description in the "*Observationes*" of Swartz; and by being one that occurs in all vegetable systems; it was, nevertheless, a stranger to our gardens in the living plant, till now introduced by the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, where the drawing was taken from plants obtained from seed brought from Jamaica, in the beginning of this year, by Mr. George Don, a collector in the service of the Society.

The *side petals* in this species are completely evolved and proportionate to the other petals, as in a genuine pea-

flower; not imperfect and clandestine like those of the generality of Milkworts, among which they have been overlooked even by the most attentive Botanists. Is this circumstance peculiar to the West Indian congeners, or belonging to *paniculata* alone? We have seen no other from those parts.

Paniculata is found in the shade of the mountain-forests and moisture of river-sides of St. Domingo and Jamaica.

The genus extends itself, by the types of various and numerous species, over every quarter of the earth.

An upright diminutive annual, seldom exceeding six inches in height, furred with a minute glandular pubescence; *branches* fastigiant (growing to a level one with the other), and as well as the *stem* round. *Leaves* loosely scattered, almost sessile, lanceolately linear, scarcely more than a line broad. *Racemes* upright, loosely many-flowered, leafless, *peduncles* long, filiform; *pedicles* capillary, bracteless, one-flowered, shorter than the flower, in *bloom* upright, in *fruit* drooping. *Flowers* small, purplish white, loosely scattered, scarcely more than one line long. *Calyx* 5-cleft; three segments herbaceous with a narrow white edge, *the uppermost* bipartite and incumbent upon the stamens and in lieu of the vexillum, *lowermost* entire and resembling the lobes of the uppermost, two *lateral ones* alæform coloured, equal to the corolla, lanceolately oblong, upright, and spreading. *Alæ* of the corolla whitish and equal to the carina, oblong, obtuse: *carina* whitish, crested.

N. In the character of CALANTHE (fol. 721 of this volume) the words "porrectum, explanatum," are an unintentional repetition, and should be omitted.

We are requested to state, that the plant from which our figure of SCHIZOPETALON *Walkeri* (fol. 752 of this vol.) was taken in the garden of the Horticultural Society, had been raised from seeds presented to the Society by Mr. Francis Place.

M. Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Dec. S. Watts sc.

NARCISSUS Sabini.

Mr. Sabine's Narcissus.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod. vol.* 1.
NARCISSUS. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 123.

N. *Sabini,* spatha uniflora, scapo ancipite, nectario columnari erecto plicato eroso petalis imbricatis patentibus breviore, stylo columnæ æquali antheris paulò longiore, tubo petalis subæquali.

Folia *pauca, pallidè viridia, latiuscula.* Scapus *anceps, canaliculatus.* Flores *solitarii, cernui.* Pedunculus *sesquiuncialis, erectus.* Germen *parvum et* tubus corollæ *cylindracei, subinfundibulares, omninò virides, petalis æquales, cum pedunculo angulum rectum formantes.* Petala *albida, lata, imbricata, nitida, ovata, cum nectario rectangularia, directione subirregulari.* Nectarium *luteum, plicatum, columnare, margine erosum,* 9 *lineas longum, petalis* $\frac{1}{3}$ *brevius.* Stamina *breviora,* stylus *nectario æqualis.* Sabine MSS.

Among the many different NARCISSI which flowered last spring in the garden of the Horticultural Society, we noticed two, which appeared not only undescribed, but exceedingly remarkable in general habit. They were part of an extensive arrangement of hardy bulbs, the basis of which was a collection presented to the Society by Mr. Sabine, its Secretary; a collection which was originally formed by him, in his garden at North Mimms, by many years research, and which has been materially increased since it came into the possession of the Society.

Of one of these the opposite figure is from a drawing we made upon the spot. We have named it after the gentleman to whom we and the public are indebted for the possession of it, and from whose extensive acquaintance with the genus we have derived our knowledge of the characteristic marks by which it is distinguished from its congeners. Its petals are those of N. *bicolor;* its tube of N. *incomparabilis;* and its nectary of the last-mentioned species, become columnar and elongated; or of N. *bicolor* shortened. This species may therefore be considered to connect N. *incomparabilis* and N. *bicolor,* and consequently Mr. Salisbury's genera QUELTIA and AJAX. Roots of it were origi-

nally received by Mr. Sabine, in 1818, from Mr. William Baxter, the Curator of the Oxford Botanic Garden.

The other species, to which we have alluded, was presented to the Society, in 1820, by Alexander Macleay, Esq. from his garden at Tilburster; and is supposed to have been imported from Smyrna. Its appearance was very singular, and resembled a N. *Tazetta* become dwarf, with an umbel reduced to two flowers. The leaves were broad and green; the scape channelled, ancipitous, and nearly as much flattened as in N. *compressus;* spathe 1 or 2 flowered; peduncle an inch long, upright, and flattened; germen swollen and oval; tube $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, cylindrical, enlarged at the top and green; petals white, imbricate, at right angles with the nectary, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, the outer ones broader with a mucro; nectary $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch long, bright yellow, cylindrical, perfectly truncate, without notches or wrinkles. We have distinguished it by a name which will be always respected, so long as science and liberality continue to be objects of esteem; and we would characterize it thus:

N. *Macleaii,* spatha 1-2-flora, scapo compresso subancipiti, petalis patentibus imbricatis tubo nectarioque cylindrico truncato integerrimo paulò longioribus.

Of N. *Sabini* the *Leaves* are pale-green, broad, and few. *Scape* ancipitous, channelled. *Flowers* solitary, cernuous. *Flower-stalk* $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, erect. *Germen* small, with the *tube* of the corolla, which is cylindrical, somewhat funnel-shaped, quite green, and equal to the petals, forming a right-angle with the stalk. *Petals* whitish, broad, imbricate, shining, ovate, at right-angles with the nectary, but not standing regularly. *Nectary* yellow, plaited, columnar, corroded at the edge, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter than the petals. *Stamens* shorter than the nectary; *style* equal to it in length.

J. L.

ward. del.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Jan. 1. 1824.

J.

ŒNOTHERA acaulis.

Stemless Œnothera.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ONAGRARIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 317.
ŒNOTHERA. *Suprà vol.* 7. *fol.* 562.

Div. Capsulis ventricosis angulatis quibusdam pedicellatis.

Œ. *acaulis,* foliis pinnatifidis: lacinia terminali majore denticulata. *Cav. ic.* 4. 60. *t.* 399. *Pers. syn.* 1. 408.

Œnothera grandiflora. *Fl. Peruv.* 378. *t.* 318.

Herba *perennis?, lenta, depressa, primùm acaulis, tandem caulescens.* Caulis *teres, pallidus, pubescens.* Folia *longè petiolata, oblonga, dentata, lyrata: laciniis inferioribus linearibus obtusis, supremâ majore denticulatâ, pubescentia, obscuro-viridia.* Flores *sessiles, axillares, vespertini, foliis dimidio breviores.* Calyx *tubo terete, gracili, subclavato: lobis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, hinc apice conniventibus, inde fissis.* Petala *alba, patentia, obovata, retusa, basi virescentia.* Stamina *erecta, pallidè lutea, petalis breviora.* Ovarium *tetragonum.* Stylus *filiformis, tubi calycis longitudine.* Stigma *exsertum, 4-lobum: lobis linearibus.* Capsula *sessilis, oblonga, lignea, 4-locularis, apice 4-alata.*

We prefer retaining the name *acaulis,* which has been given to this plant by Cavanilles, because it appears less exceptionable than the appellation subsequently attached to it by the authors of the Flora Peruviana; and notwithstanding the curious criticisms upon the Abbé by the last-mentioned Botanists; *(See Fl. Peruv.* 3. *p.* 79). We scarcely need remark, that the Œ. *grandiflora* of the Hortus Kewensis, and of the gardens of this country, is a widely different plant.

For our drawing we are obliged to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden it was made during the summer. The seeds had been sent to the Society, by Mr. Francis Place, from Chili, where it is stated, by Ruiz and Pavon, to be common in waste places, and to be administered, under the form of infusion, for medical purposes ("ad apostemata interna expellenda"); from which circumstance its native name *Guadalagilen* is derived. We believe the plant to be perennial, and not biennial, as stated in the Flora Peruviana.

A soft, depressed, perennial? *herb,* at first stemless, afterwards acquiring a stem, which is round, pale, and pubescent. *Leaves* with long stalks, oblong, toothed, lyrate, pubescent, dull-green: the lateral segments linear, obtuse, the terminal one larger and toothletted. *Flowers* sessile, axillary, opening in the evening, twice as short as the leaves. *Calyx* with a round, slender, somewhat clavate tube: the lobes somewhat lanceolate, acute, on one side conniving at the tip; on the other divided into two portions. *Petals* white, spreading, obovate, retuse, green at the base. *Stamens* erect, pale yellow, shorter than the petals. *Ovarium* four-cornered. *Style* filiform, as long as the tube of the calyx. *Stigma* exserted, four-lobed: lobes linear. *Capsule* sessile, oblong, woody, four-celled, with four hard wings at the upper end.

J. L.

S. Hart del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 169 Piccadilly Jan. 1. 1824.

CASSINIA aurea.

Golden-flowered Cassinia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
CORYMBIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. V.* Receptac. paleaceum. Semen nudum seu non papposum. Flores plerumque radiati, rarò flosculosi. TARCHONANTHO, CALEÆ et ATHANASIÆ *pappus brevis.*
CASSINIA. *Suprà vol.* 8. *fol.* 676.

Div. Involucrum connivens.
A. *Fruticosa.*

C. *aurea,* foliis lanceolato-linearibus elongatis lævibus subtùs glandulosis, corymbis decompositis, involucris (calycibus) ovalibus: squamis (foliolis) apice aureis. *Brown in Linn. trans.* 12. 127.

Found by Mr. Brown on the eastern side of New Holland, near Port Jackson.

Newly introduced by Mr. Colvill, of the Nursery, where the drawing was taken.

A greenhouse shrub, which we had no opportunity of inspecting for a detailed account. Remarkable for the brilliant yellow of the tips of its involucre or calyx.

EUPHORBIA cyathophora.

Cup-appendicled Spurge.

DODECANDRIA *TRIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. EUPHORBIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 385. *Div.* Styli plures definiti, sæpiùs tres.
EUPHORBIACEÆ. *Brown in Flind. voy.* 2. 557.

Div. II. Fruticosæ, inermes. Caulis nec dichotomus, nec umbelliferus.
E. *cyathophora,* inermis, foliis panduriformibus ovatis, floribus terminalibus subumbellatis, involucellis coloratis. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 891.
Euphorbia cyathophora. *Murray in comment. goett.* 7. 81. *t.* 1. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 480.
Euphorbia heterophylla. *Jacq. collect.* 1. 157.
Distincta ab EUPHORBIA heterophyllâ *foliis superioribus nunquam lanceolatis. Variat involucris rubris et albis.* Willd.

We shall say more of this species in our next number, which will contain Appendix.

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706.

S. Watts sc.

BROMELIA melanantha.
Black-flowered Bromelia.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. BROMELIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 49. *Div. II.* Germen inferum.
BROMELIA. *Suprà vol.* 3. 203.

B. *melanantha*, ebracteata? foliis ligulato-oblongis cæsiis spinâ nigrâ ciliatis cuspidato-obtusis, spica obeso-strobiliformi hexasticha? distantèr laxata, verticillis trifloris alternis, floribus rigidis fundo lanâ immerso, calyce trialato.

Fol. *plurima, radicalia, ambientia, alterna, ligulato-oblonga, pedalia v. ultra, uncias plusquam* 2 *lata, cæsia, leviùs involuta, obtusa, cum spinâ terminali lateralibus grandiore, spinis nigris cartilagineis sursum incurvescentibus ciliata, subtùs e squamulis furfuraceis contiguis argenteis catenatìm lineata, infernè imbricato-fasciculata et intùs obsoletè purpurascentia, exteriora sæpè plùs minùs revoluta, interiora rectiora gradatìm internè versus altiora, per spicam superata.* Scapus *simplex, cylindraceus pennam olorinam crassitudine vix excedens, centralis, foliis æqualis, albo-lanatus, bracteis sparsis spathaceis sterilibus melinis arido-membranaceis tenuibus saturatiùs nervosis elongato-lanceolatis subtilissimè acuminatis distantèr imbricantibus erectis floribus tenùs vestitus, erectus, cum spica clavato-continuus.* Spica *ebracteata? strobiliformis oblonga obtusa (biuncialis v. magis?) duplo ferè pollice crassior, distanter hexasticha? lanata:* floribus *porrectis sessilibus obesis subsemiuncialibus, per trinos? ordine laxo verticillatis, respectu seriei sextuplici alternantibus.* Germ. *breve cum calyce isoperimetrum, scariosum, viride, diaphanum, triptero-molendinaceum (v. cylindraceum exque angulis inaciim attenuatis trialatum) venosum venis obscurioribus basin versùs reticulatìm anastomozantibus, supernè albo-lanatum, polyspermum,* ovulis *ordine plurali sursum imbricatis opàcis ovato-oblongis, e* strophiolâ *crassâ succulentâ diaphanâ subclavatâ intimo loculorum angulo affixis.* Cal. *germinis continuum pallidè virens triphyllum rotundatè 3-gonum,* foliolis *crassis durocarnosis in tubum brevem conniventibus à lateribus altè imbricatis, foris albolanuginosis.* Petala 3, *atropurpurea, rigida, recta, erecto-convergentia calyce* ⅓ *parte præproptèrve longiora,* laminâ *lineari-oblonga involuto-concava apice truncatè retusa erosula, ungue breviore lato intùs fimbriâ crispa transversa concolori coronato.* Stamina *inclusa erecta, alterna* 3 *breviora summo petalorum ungui inserta* filamentis *infra anthera plurimùm brevioribus, reliqua* 3 *carnoso calycis disco vel germinis incrassato cacumini insertæ* filamentis *longioribus gracilioribus corollæ æqualibus:* antheræ *lineari-elongatæ pallidæ introrsæ, erectæ, mobiles, summo puncto filamenti supernè attenuati à dorso medio appensæ.* Stylus *inclusus, erectus, colore filamentorum simili:* stigmata 3 *lobiformia dilatata, brevia, in unum cortorquenda.*

We were supplied with the plant for our drawing by Mr. Lambert, who received the seed of it from Trinidad.

Leaves many, radical, surrounding the crown of the roots in alternate order, ligularly oblong, a foot or more high, and more than two inches broad, blueish grey, slightly involute, obtuse, with a largish terminal spine, black like the others at the edge, which are cartilaginous, bowed

upwards, and smaller, covered underneath with narrow close-set silvery white lines formed of minute scurfy scales, imbricately fascicled below and faintly purple at the inner side, outer ones generally more or less revolute, inner ones straighter, gradually higher, but all are overtopped by the flower-spike. *Scape* simple, cylindrical, scarcely thicker than the tube of a swan-quill, central, even with the leaves, white and woolly, upright, forming a club with the inflorescence, beset on all sides quite up to the spike by thin light brown membranous darker-nerved spathe-like longly lanceolate finely tapered loosely imbricated wideset flowerless bractes. *Spike* strobiliform, oblong, obtuse (two inches long or more?), twice the diameter of a man's thumb, disposed in six? widish-set rows, woolly: *flowers* bracteless? sessile, projecting, about half an inch long, tubular, loosely arranged in whorls of threes, alternate in relation to a six-ranked order, immerged at the base in the wool of the scape. *Germen* short, with nearly the same circumference as the calyx, scariose, green, transparent, cylindrical, with three short vertical wings formed by its compressed taper-edged angles, marked with darker veins reticulately confluent at the base, many-seeded, white-woolled at the upper part; *ovules* in several-fold order, imbricated upwards, ovately oblong, fixed to the inner corners of the cell by a somewhat clubbed diaphanous thick succulent strophiola or umbilical pedicle. *Calyx* continuous with the germen, pale green, roundly three-cornered; *leaflets* three, thick, hard, fleshy, converging into a short tube and deeply imbricated at their sides, downy white on the outside. *Petals* 3, of a black purple colour, stiff, straight, erectly convergent, about a third longer than the calyx, with a linearly oblong involutely hollowed *lamina* truncately retuse and eroded at the top, and a broad short *unguis* of the same colour and crowned across the top on the inside by a curled fringe of the same colour. *Stamens* enclosed, upright, three alternate ones shorter, with *filaments* much shorter than the anther, and inserted at the top of the unguis, the three others with slenderer longer *filaments* inserted at the thickened summit of the germen: *anthers* linearly long, pale, turned inwards, upright, moveable, suspended by their back to the fine pointed top of the filament. *Style* upright, enclosed, of the colour of the filaments: *stigmata* three, widened into a lobular form, short, sooner or later united by twisting.

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HEDYCHIUM heteromallum.
Colvill's Garland-flower.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CANNÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 62.
SCITAMINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 305.
HEDYCHIUM. *Suprà vol.* 7. *fol.* 526.

H. *heteromallum*, foliis supra nudis subtùs pube longâ mollissimâ sericeis, spica sparsa multiplici conica, fasciculis subbifloris subimbricato-distantibus divergentibus, ungue lineari laminæ 2 partitæ lobis dimidiato-ellipticis subbreviore, filamento corollam plurimùm superante.

Fol. superiora *elliptico-lanceolata, acumine subtili spirali præcociùs emarcescente, suprà glabra subtùs pilis longis mollissimis sericea.* Spica *conica, subtriuncialis? sparsa, multiflora, laxè imbricata,* fasciculis *subbifloris patulis.* Bracteæ *trinæ,* una communis *herbacea subsericea.* Flores *albi, thus incensum remissiùs redolentes.* Cor. *6-fida:* tubus *chloroleucus, cylindricus;* limbus exterior *tubo æqualis, chloroleucus, laciniis 3 tenuioribus flaccescentibus, angustis, lanceolato-linearibus, involuto-concavis, glabris, subinæqualibus,* aristulâ *arescente præfixis;* interior *candidior firmior diuturnior bilabiato-expansus, laciniis lateralibus planis ligulatis obtusis muticis exterioris angustioribus:* labelli unguis *laminâ firmior et subbrevior linearis canaliculatis,* lamina *obovato-oblonga bipartita ochroleuca, lòbis dimidiatè oblongis hinc apice obliquè subacutatis.* Filam. *corollâ plurimum longius.* Anth. *biloba lutescens, linearis, basi sagittata.* Stigma *virens cyathiforme, orificio obliquatum hirsutum cæterum glabrum:* germ. *villosum;* corpuscula nectarea 2 *collaterali-contigua, cylindrica, oblonga, lutea, tubo floris multotiès breviora.*

Drawn from a plant of the Calcutta Garden, which flowered this summer at Mr. Colvill's.

We think it may not be without use to subjoin in English the full and elaborate character in Latin by which the SCITAMINEÆ are distinguished by Mr. Brown, and by which they are detached from the CANNEÆ.

Calyx and *Corolla* superior, tubular: the *former* the shortest of the *two* with a shallow 3-lobed orifice; (it seems doubtful whether this is to be considered an accessory or a constituent part of the flower). Limb of the *corolla* twofold: *outer* tripartite with nearly even segments, or with a front one different from the others, and not unfrequently reversed so as to be the one at the back: *inner* tripartite, unlike the outer, with the middle segment *(label)* inserted between the outer lateral segments and often 2-3-lobed, larger than its own side-segments, which are sometimes diminished to the appearance of small teeth, or even quite obliterated. *Stamen* a single one, inserted within the edges

of the front segment of the outer limb, and consequently opposite to the label. *Filament* commonly broad and resembling a petal, often extended beyond the anther by an appendage, which is sometimes entire, sometimes 3-lobed. *Anther* fixed to the front of the filament, with two separate parallel bilocular lobes that burst along their axis, where their inflected edges are inserted into a partition that finally disappears: each lobe frequently stands apart at the base from the filament, and sometimes ends in a spur. *Rudimentary corpuscles* (suppressed stamens) two, diminutive, cylindrical, standing on each side the base of the style (or in COSTUS ascending to its summit: *see our obs. in foll.* 665 *and* 683. *vol.* 8), sometimes united, seldom entirely wanting. *Germen* 3-celled with many-seeded cells, sometimes separated by imperfect partitions. *Ovules* attached along the inner corner of the cells in a double row. *Style* filiform, ascending the groove in the filament. *Stigma* widened crossways, hollow. *Capsule* 3-celled, 3-valved, many-seeded, sometimes with a thick fleshy rind like a berry: *partition* usually central, inserted along the axis of the valves, from which in many cases they differ in substance and are finally detached. *Seeds* roundish, in most instances pressed by one another into an angular shape; with or without an *arillus*. *Albumen* of a mealy substance, rayed throughout and falling short at the umbilicus. *Vitellus* fleshy, inclining to funnelform, placed at the point opposite to the umbilicus, generally (if not constantly) perforated at the bottom for the passage of the radicle. *Embryo* one-cotyledoned, somewhat cylindrical, sheathed by the vitellus, to which however it does not adhere. *Radicle* reaching almost to the umbilical point, commonly naked, being enclosed neither within the vitellus nor the albumen.

The order is composed of perennial herbaceous plants, belonging principally to tropical countries, and seldom extending themselves so far as the 34th degree of latitude. *Stem* simple, and sometimes very short. *Leaves* simple, with a single nerve and numerous acute angular quite simple thickset veins. *Petiole* a sheath, sometimes split down one side, at the other lengthened in the form of a *ligula* (an appendage peculiar to the Grasses), or sometimes not; in some cases there is no fissure, and the sheath extends beyond the insertion of the leafstalk in the form of an *ocrea* (or gaiterlike appendage. *Inflorescence* at times a close spike, at others a bunch or raceme, seldom inclining to the nature of a panicle, frequently terminates the stem or scape, rarely issues from the side. *General bractes*: either permanent or caducous: *partial ones* spathaceous obconically convolute, in most instances two-flowered, one flower opening before the other, which often miscarries.

The essential characteristics of this natural group may be summed up in "the twofold floral envelope (double perianth), solitary stamen, and seed with a vitellus."

IPOMŒA tuberosa.

Tuberous-rooted Ipomœa.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CONVOLVULI. *Jussieu gen.* 132. *Div. I.* Stylus unicus.
CONVOLVULACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 481. *Sect. I.* Germen unicum.

IPOMŒA. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 9.

I. *tuberosa*, foliis palmatis lobis septenis lanceolatis acutis integerrimis, pedunculis trifloris. *Jacq. obs.* 1. 39.

Ipomœa tuberosa. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 5. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 881. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 339. *Trans. hortic. societ.* 1. 184. *t.* 11.

Ipomœa heptadactyla major scandens flore majori campanulato, calyce membranaceo, seminibus villosis. *Browne jam.* 155.

Convolvulus major heptaphyllus, flore sulphureo odorato. *Sloane jam.* 1. 152. *t.* 96. *f.* 2.

Cultivated by Mr. Philip Miller, as far back as 1731, in the Physic Garden, Chelsea; but, we believe, has very rarely blossomed in this country. In the Kew Catalogue, the season of its flowering is left in blank; to mark that the period when it did so had not been then ascertained.

A figure of the flower has been thought entitled to an engraving and text in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society.

We are obliged to Mr. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, for the sample for our drawing, which was done in the course of last summer.

The species is native of the West Indies.

...way 170 Piccadilly...

GALEGA grandiflora.

Rose-coloured Galega.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. VI.*—PAPILIONACEÆ. *Brown in gen. rem. in Flind. voy.* 2. 552.
GALEGA. *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 326.

G. *grandiflora,* foliis pinnatis, foliolis oblongis mucronatis subtùs pubescentibus, stipulis ovatis acuminatis, racemo subquadrifloro terminali, leguminibus retrofalcatis pendulis. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1244.
Galega grandiflora. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 70. *Ed.* 2. 4. 356. *Vahl symb.* 2. 84. *Thunb. prod.* 134.

The species belongs to the Cape of Good Hope; from whence it was introduced, by the late Mr. Masson, in 1774.

We suspect it not to be a proper inmate of the present genus; where some reform is much wanted.

The drawing was taken in the summer, at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, Chelsea.

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CURCULIGO recurvata.
Recurved-leaved Curculigo.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274. *Div.* Genera inter ASPHODELEAS et AMARYLLIDEAS media.
CURCULIGO. *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 345.

C. *recurvata,* foliis ellipticis recurvis, capitulo pedunculato cernuo, tubo floris brevissimo. *Dryander in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 253.

Rhizoma *tuberosum soboliferum perenne, fibris multiplicibus carnosis.* Fol. *radicalia petiolata lanceolata recurvata plicata glabra,* 1-3 *pedalia latitudine* 2-6 *unciali,* petiolis *laminâ triplo* 4-*plove brevioribus cum canaliculo profundo.* Scapi *axillares compressi villosi longitudine circiter petiolorum supra recurvati.* Capitula *cernua:* bracteæ *singulares, unifloræ, villosæ, acuminatæ, florem subæquantes:* flores *lutei, diametro unciæ per quadrantem minores, pedicellat.* Cor. *persistens,* 6-*partita, hypocrateriformis laciniis lanceolatis, extùs villosis, intùs glabris.* Fil[a]. *brevi corollæ tubo inserta:* anth[æ]. *lineares monadelphæ vel* Compositarum *more conjunctæ.* Germ. *obovatum, pilosum,* 3 *loc., polyspermum, ovulis axi annexis:* stylus *staminibus altior:* stigma *dilatatum, subtrilobum.* Caps. *baccata, triloc. evalvis pube molli tecta ovalis magnitudine pisi majoris.* Semina *in quoque loculo plura axi bi-triseriatim affixa, globosa, colore rugositate et mole Piperis nigri grano vix absimilia:* integumentum *duplex,* exterius *durum crassum rubrum fragile:* interius *brunneum membranaceum crustaceum:* albumen *cæruleo-pallens semini conforme cartilagineum:* embryo *centripetus, cylindricus, rectus de umbilico albuminis medium pertranseuns.*

Native of the eastern frontier of Bengal, from whence seed was sent to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta; and from there to the collection of Comtesse de Vandes at Bayswater, where this drawing was taken last summer.

Root perennial, tuberous, soboliferous, with numerous fleshy fibres. *Leaves* radical, petioled, lanceolate, recurved, plaited, smooth, 1-3 feet high, 2-6 inches broad: *petioles* $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the leaf, with a deep channel. *Scapes* axillary, compressed, villous, about the length of the petioles, recurved at the end. *Flower-heads* drooping, one on each scape: *bractes* single, one-flowered, villous, taper-pointed, about even with the flowers. *Flowers* yellow, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, pedicled. *Corolla* hypocrateriform, 6-partite, segments lanceolate, extended, villous without, smooth within, permanent. *Filaments* short, inserted in

the short tube of the corolla. *Anthers* linear, upright, united like those in the flowers of the *Compositæ* or Syngenesious plants. *Germen* obovate, hairy, 3-celled, with many ovules in each cell affixed to the axis. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* widened, slightly 3-lobed. *Capsule* berried oval, about as big as a large pea, soft, and covered with soft hairs, indehiscent, 3-celled with several seeds in each cell, attached to the axis in 2 or 3 rows: *seeds* round, the size of a small grain of Black Pepper, wrinkled and black: *integument* double, *outer one* hard thick red and brittle; *inner* a brown membranous crust: *albumen* the shape of the seed, cartilaginous, pale blue: *embryo* cylindric, straight, centripetal, shooting from the umbilicus half way and more through the albumen. *Roxb. MSS.*

The spike represented in the plate with expanded flowers is of the natural size: the figure of the entire plant, with the foliage, is diminished in the proportion by which the separate spike differs from the small ones, that are shown in their natural position on the entire plant.

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CANNA limbata.

Laced flowered Indian-shot.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CANNÆ. *Jussieu, gen.* 62; *(unà comprehensis* SCITAMINEIS.)
CANNEÆ. *Brown prod.* 307; *in obs. III. (exclusis* SCITAMINEIS.)
CANNA. *Suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 206.

C. *limbata,* corollæ limbi interioris labio superiore tripartito; laciniis emarginatis, crenatis; unguibus longis: labio inferiore bifido declinato. *Roscoe MSS. (ex angl. vers.)*
Canna auro-vittata. *Loddiges's botan. cabin.*

The species has been adopted and its distinctions defined by Mr. Roscoe, who has liberally communicated to us the character intended for his own work. We are not apprized of any other synonym than the one that is added; and presume, since no other has been adduced by a writer so deeply versed in the study of this natural family, and whose pen has been more than once and still is employed in its illustration, that no other can be identified with the species.

One variety of *limbata* has a narrow crenulated gold-coloured edge to the limb of the corolla, and is in that state the type of the plant represented in the publication we have cited. According to Mr. Roscoe, the species may be known among its congeners, " by the upper lip of the inner limb being divided into three segments, each notched and crenulate at the end, a longish unguis, and a two-cleft lower lip (entire in our figure?) which points downwards."

We have no information concerning the place of its origin.

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CANNA occidentalis.

Western Indian-shot.

C. *occidentalis,* corollæ limbi interioris labio superiore bipartito, laciniis integris ovatis inæqualibus: labio inferiore declinato (vel rectius revoluto?) *Roscoe MSS. (ex angl. vers.)*

In this species the upper lip of the inner limb of the flower is divided into two segments only, instead of three, as in the preceding one; the segments are ovate, uneven, and entire; the lower lip pointing downwards (perhaps revolute?)

We have no further information concerning the plant than is contained in the above character. From its specific name we should guess it to be native of the West Indies.

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CANNA lutea.

Yellow Indian shot.

C. *lutea*, corollæ limbi interioris labio superiore bipartito, laciniis emarginatis; labio inferiore lineari bifido declinato. *Roscoe MSS. (ex angl. vers.)*

Canna lutea. *Roscoe in linn. soc. trans.* 8. 332. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 2.

Obs. *A* Cannæ indicæ *varietate luteâ, à limbi interioris labio superiore bipartito primâ fronte dignoscenda.*

Mr. Roscoe appears to have considered the above species to be the same with the yellow variety of the Canna *indica* of Solander in the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis. But there the upper lip of the inner border of the corolla has three segments, not two only, as in the present species; which is, however, the *lutea* of the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

We have been prompted to insert in the present fasciculus five figures from the samples of as many species of Cannæ (all but one from the pencil of Mr. Edwards); in the hope that they might serve for exemplifications of their textuary counterparts in the forthcoming work on a portion of the Monandrous class by Mr. Roscoe.

We ought to have awaited the appearance of that performance, if we had intended their complete and most authentic history.

We are not acquainted with the native place of the present species; but suspect it to come from South America.

The identity of the plants that have furnished the subjects of our articles, with the species that are to appear under the same specific denominations in Mr. Roscoe's work, has been confirmed by the inspection of the author himself.

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HEDYCHIUM gardnerianum.

Mr. Gardner's Garland-flower.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CANNÆ. *Jussieu, gen.* 62; *(inclusis* SCITAMINEIS.)
SCITAMINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 305; *(exclusis* CANNEIS.)
HEDYCHIUM. Suprà vol. 7. fol. 526.

H. *gardnerianum,* spica numerosa sparsa oblonguiscula lato-patente, fasciculis plurifloris? distantibus, bracteis flores arctè involventibus tubo perbrevioribus; laciniis duabus interioribus cuneato-spathulatis cacumine ovato obtuso; labelli lamina obovata bifida lobis dimidiatis obtusiusculis divergentibus, ungue brevi canaliculato; filamento discolori, corollam superante.
Hedychium gardnerianum. *Sheppard in hort. liverpool.*

The drawing of this fine plant was taken in a hot-house belonging to Mr. Hatfield, at the Alpha Cottages. We were told, that it had attained the height of about four feet; but had no opportunity of seeing any part of the plant.

The specific distinction has been derived from the annexed figure; and as far as we can judge consists in the scattered numerous, somewhat oblong, broadly spreading spike; several flowered distantly removed fascicles; bractes much shorter than the tube, and enveloping the flowers closely; two cuneately spatulate inner segments, with ovate obtuse terminations; a labellum with an obovate two-cleft lamina, the lobes of which are halved, diverging, and obtuse; a short channelled unguis; and a filament longer than the corolla, and of a different colour. But the most striking distinction from all the species known to us seems to be the great breadth of the inflorescence.

The plant has been only lately received in this country from the Calcutta garden; where we hear it was introduced by Mr. Gardner, the East India Company's resident at the seat of the Nepal government.

Of this genus our gardens, till of late years, contained but one species, H. *coronarium;* and, indeed, until the appearance of the Flora Indica, that was the only one record-

ed in the general systems. Five others have appeared in Dr. Roxburgh's work; one, if not two, in Curtis's Botanical Magazine; and two have been published in the Botanical Register; besides those which may have been recorded by Sir James Smith in Rees's Cyclopedia, the volumes of which we happen at this moment not to have at hand to refer to. The genus is said to be daily increasing in our collections; and the major part of it to be derived from Nepal and the adjacent countries, the most copious sources of its various species.

The following is the array of the species known to us.

Hedychium spicatum. *Curtis's magaz. tab.* 2300.
Hedychium coronarium. *Curtis's magaz.* 708.
Hedychium heteromallum. *Suprà tab.* 767.
Hedychium flavum. *Curtis's magaz. tab.* 2378; *(vix tamen Wallichii in flor. ind.* 1. 81.)
Hedychium coccineum. *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loco.*
Hedychium angustifolium. *Suprà tab.* 157.
Hedychium gracile. *Roxb. flor. ind.* 1. 12.
Hedychium villosum. *Wallich in flor. ind.* 1. 12.
Hedychium speciosum. *Wallich in flor. ind.* 1. 13.
Hedychium elatum. *Supra tab.* 526.
Hedychium gardnerianum. *In loco præsenti.*

The list may be expected to be considerably longer in the proposed work by Mr. Roscoe.

The inflorescence is represented in our plate of the natural size. The foliage in the annexed engraving greatly diminished.

CORRIGENDUM.

In folio 766 of the last fasciculus, in the third line of the specific character of BROMELIA *melanantha*, by a slip in writing, the word "calyce" has been used, instead of "germine."

775.

CANNA edulis.

Esculent-rooted Indian-shot of Peru.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CANNÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 62; *(inclusis* SCITAMINEIS.)
CANNEÆ. *Brown prod.* 307; *(exclusis* SCITAMINEIS.)
CANNA. *Suprà vol. 3, fol. 306.*

C. *edulis,* limbi interioris labio summo tripartito erecto, laciniis ovali-oblongis retusis latè unguiculatis, mediâ plurimùm breviore; labello lineari-oblongo recurvato retuso: caule punicante.

Canna indica. *Ruiz et Pavon flor. peruv.* 1. 1; *(non aliorum.)*

Radix *tuberosa, oblonga rotundaque, oculata.* Culmi *plures, erecti geniculati teretes (5-6-pedales sanguineo-rubentes.* Don in litt.) Folia *alterna, ovata oblongaque, utrinquè attenuata, glabra (pulchrè glaucescentia* Don.) *nitidiuscula, lineis parallelis inflexis striata;* tenera *convoluta:* petiolis *convolutis.* Racemus *terminalis simplex.* Bracteæ *spathæformes;* superiores *ovatæ;* inferiores *longissimæ, lanceolatæ.* Cal. *lutescens rubescensque.* Cor. *coccinea: laciniis exterioribus subæqualibus.* Caps. *scabra, echinata, trigona, trisulca.* Semina *globosa nigra nitida.* Ruiz et Pavon loc. cit.

This fine plant, we believe the only one of the species that has appeared in our collections, was raised in the hothouse at Boyton, in Wiltshire, by seed taken from samples collected by the authors of the Flora Peruviana, as Mr. Lambert informs us, nearly thirty years before it was committed to the ground. This seed had been collected and sown at the same time with that of the CANNA *iridiflora* of this work. It is by the unexpected success of this experiment that our gardens have been enriched with two of the finest species of the genus that are known in them.

We are informed by Mr. Don, the meritorious secretary to the Linnean Society, that the stem of the plant at Boyton is about the thickness of a man's finger, from five to six feet high, and of a blood red colour; that the leaves are broadly elliptic, of a beautiful bluish green with a purplish edge, the root remarkably thick and fleshy, and composed of oblong cylindrical tubers.

There is no doubt that the sample collected by Don José Pavon in Peru, and now deposited in the Lambertian Herbarium, belongs to this species, and not to CANNA *Lamberti;* (see the note under that title in the Appendix to the present volume.)

The plant is much cultivated in Peru by the name of *Achira;* and the root dressed in various ways as food for the inhabitants.

The sample for the drawing came from Boyton House, and was sent to our draughtsman, by Mr. Lambert, for the use of this work, with the courtesy we have so long experienced.

Not having been able to inspect the fresh flower, we have taken the distinctions of the species from the figure; which shows it to belong to a very distinct one from *Lamberti,* and indeed from all the others we are acquainted with of the genus.

776

CANNA indica.

Common Indian-shot.

C. *indica,* corollæ limbo interiore bilabiato, labio superiore tripartito, laciniis linearibus integris erectis acutis convergentibus; labio inferiore integro declinato; foliis lanceolatis subæquilateris. *Roscoe MSS. (ex angl. vers.)*
Canna indica. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 11.

The only synonym of which we are certain is here adduced. From tradition, the species is supposed to be the earliest of the genus introduced into this country.

We have not ventured to apply any of the new names and remodelled characters of the "Enumeratio" of Willdenow; and acknowledge that to us at least these riddles are utterly insoluble.

Probably of East Indian origin? It is said to vary with a yellow flower.

ALPINIA tubulata.

Demerara Alpinia.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CANNÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 62; *(inclusis* SCITAMINEIS.)
SCITAMINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 305; *(exclusis* SCITAMINEIS.)
ALPINIA. Suprà vol. 2. *fol.* 141.
OBS. ALPINIÆ *proxima est* HELLENIA, *differt verò filamento ultra antheram producto et capsula crustacea.* Brown l. c.

A. *tubulata*, foliis alternè bifariis remotissimis; scapo vaginato laterali; bracteis communibus divaricatis aridis acuminatis persistentibus; corolla tubulosa; labello incluso; anthera sessili.

Extat in Bibliotheca Lambertiana icon inedita, inter alia plura pro opere Plumieri ære incisa, ex quâ plantæ nostræ genus, si non species, exprimitur.

Caulis *scapo aliquoties altior, strictus.* Folia *rara, alterne bifaria, sessilia, distantia, patentia, elongato-oblonga, lanceolato-ovalia, glabra, longiora bipedalia vel circiter latitudine subquadriunciali;* vagina *longa cylindrica fissa, ab oris latere exteriore ligulâ aucta.* Scapus *radicalis lateralis, dodrantalis? coloratus tomentosus crassitudine pennæ scriptoriæ,* vaginis *indutus membranaceis alternè bifariis imbricatis rubicundis nervosis, imis squamarum instar oblato-abbreviatis, summis lanceolatis elongatis melinosphacelatis, racemi medium attingentibus.* Racemus *oblongus, laxiùs multiflorus, divaricato-patens, roseo undique rubens:* bracteæ communes *arido-membranaceæ, lanceolato-attenuatæ, divaricatæ, persistentes, flori subæquales:* pedicelli *crassi villosi breves, biflori, flore altero tardiore vel abortiente, seorsim pedicellato:* bracteæ partiales *spathaceæ clavato-tubulosæ monophyllæ? bifloræ, bilabiato-fissæ labio altero bidentato, calyce paulo breviores, nervosæ villosæ persistentes.* Calyx *spathæ partiali similis, aliquantò tamen minor.* Cor. *subuncialis calyce* ⅓ *circitèr longior tubulosa oblonga granuloso-punctata:* tubus *angustior, limbo utroque aliquotiès brevior:* limbus exterior *tripartitus, convolutus tubulosus oblongus ore aperto parum patente,* laciniis *erectis ovatis venosis subæqualibus acumine obsoleto obtuso:* interior *unilabiatus,* labello *antico firmiore variegato cuneatè dilatato brevè incluso basi utrinque lacinulâ subulatâ diminutâ aucto:* ungue *brevi lato:* lamina *cuneato-oblata, inæqualitèr triloba margine summâ abrupta crenulatâ vel crispato erosâ, lobis lateralibus majoribus involutis, medio brevissimo latiusculo emarginato.* Stamen *sessile limbi exterioris laciniæ summæ subæquale et basi suæ insertum:* antheræ *lobi bini lineares utrinque obtusi, basi soluti, cæterum* receptaculo *plano granuloso-punctato membranaceo oblongo erecto ipsis isometro apice obtuso fisso anticè adnati.* Stylus *filiformis, stamen adæquans, basi compressè dilatatus:* stigma *capitato-trigonum antheram superans introrsùm declive.* Corpuscula *bina in annulum crassum multifissilem? styli basin exactè includentem concreta.* Germen *oblongum densè villosum. Plantam solùm siccatam inspeximus.*

From any acquaintance we have with the majority of ALPINIA, the present species would not have impressed us

with a claim to rank in the genus. The flower is more strictly tubular, and proportionately longer, than in that group; the label falls short of the outer limb, instead of exceeding it; the anther is sessile, instead of being elevated by a filament; the inflorescence terminates a lateral scape, which is enveloped by sphacelately membranous sheaths, instead of a central stem enveloped by a green foliage. In this last circumstance, however, the plant probably coincides with ALPINIA *occidentalis,* and the second section of the genus as arranged in the Flora Indica of Roxburgh. But we have fixed its present place, rather from an agreement in respect to the technical character of ALPINIA, than from a conviction of the species being a good member of the group; and willingly avail ourselves of a colourable pretence for not founding a genus with a new name upon an only species, whose affinities in the general system are less intimately known to us than to others of our cotemporaries, that happen to have made them their particular study. In this way we think we proceed with a juster regard to the interests of natural history, than by adding to the crude and desultory genera bandied about in the lucubrations of so many of its votaries.

It has been already observed, and we think in more than one page of this work, that sound genera are the offspring of discretion and true criticism. Fancy may suggest that nature has traced with a wavering hand the fluctuating line which appears to bound these groups to-day to set them free to-morrow; but it is evident that their completion at least is left to the ingenuity of man; while reason and experience teach us, that she has drawn with steady purpose the immutable boundaries that comprise the species, the basis of her rule.

We know that some ingenious persons say, there are not even species; that organized existences are intercurrent, without stated or essential limits. To the truth of their assertion they bring, however, no other evidence, than that in their wisdom they have not found such limits; and seem more ready to presume an anomaly in the economy of nature, than to suspect a failure in their own sagacity. From such assumption, where hybrid procreation is admitted, it would necessarily follow there was no check to the intermixture of proximate existences, and that the results were transmissable to all futurity. For if bounds

are admitted anywhere, we rejoin, that the individuals comprised within their compass constitute the species. We care not how wide this compass may be taken. The perpetuation of groups of consimilar forms appears to us sufficient proof, that some check in this respect is maintained in the rule of nature. If the case were otherwise, chaos might not be a chimerical view in the prospect of the universe; the mind of man might be appalled by strange and unforeseen appearances, while he himself might apprehend, if such assumption were admitted, that his own race had no security from passing into some other mode of being.

In respect to hybridous mixture, we have elsewhere ventured to suppose, that the influence of either of the procreating types might be more or less predominant, and that, where the produce is continued by succeeding generations, it finally resolves into one or other of those from which it sprung. It is true, that this proposition cannot at present be supported throughout by actual experiment; but then it is opposed to one where reason and experience appears to us to be defied in every part.

Our belief is, that nature can be scanned in her works in no other way than by the products of revolving periods, during which the countervailing processes by which she reduces her apparent aberrations are in progress; and that when these can be taken into account, her true rule is made manifest.

The subject of the annexed drawing was raised in the hothouse at Boyton. The seed was sent from Demerara to Mr. Lambert, to whom we are obliged for the sample for description, which however was not completed from the fresh flower.

We have not identified the plant with any recorded species. Among the unpublished engravings in Mr. Lambert's library, there is one intended for a work of Plumier's, which clearly represents either one of the same species, or else one of the same genus. It was pointed out to us by Mr. Don, to whose assistance we owe much contained in the description of this species.

APPENDIX.

A REVIEW OF THE GENUS *JASMINUM.*

THE incorporation of the species occurring in the Flora Indica of Roxburgh, the majority of which are there noticed for the first time, and have not been transferred to any of the general systems, is the only claim to attention that can be advanced for the ensuing Review.

Dr. Roxburgh, though manifestly a man of talent and considerable shrewdness, was negligent in his writing, inattentive to method, and apparently endowed with a very slender share of literary education. The descriptions of the objects of his pursuit will be found replete with important matter and useful remarks, obscured by circumlocution and repetition, and still more by untechnical ambiguous terms, not unfrequently the vehicles of a sense in direct opposition with that intended. Others will judge whether we have retained the good, and rejected the faulty; we can only vouch for having presented the matter in a smaller compass, and in a tongue more generally in use among the students of Botany, than the one in which it stands in the original place.

We are unable to decide to our satisfaction, taking the descriptions for the standard, whether *arborescens* and *latifolium* may not be the types of the double and full varieties of *Sambac,* so well known as the Arabian and Tuscan Jasmines. If neither of these is the type of any presumed variety of that species, it has not been found wild in any part of India by the author of the Flora Indica. *Grandiflorum* is another of the genus, which the Doctor never found wild in India, although universally held to be a native of that country.

Several of the Indian Jasmines have been recorded by Vahl by such brief and vague characters, that we can have no assurance that others in the Flora Indica may not be their iterations; at least we must rely upon the sagacity and attention of the writer of the latter work for their not being so.

Heterophyllum, apparently the most desirable and ornamental species of the genus, has not yet, we believe, appeared in our collections. Its large golden blossom is said to be produced in greater masses, and to be still more fragrant than that of *revolutum,* with which it agrees in colour.

APPENDIX.

Foliis simplicibus.

Sambac. J. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 1; *(excluso Loureiro.)*
Jasminum Sambac. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 87; *(excluso* J. Undulato *Willd.)*?
Caulis ramique *lignei, volubiles, cortice per senium scabrâ.* Folia *opposita, brevè petiolata cordato-ovata vel oblonga, acuta, undulata, modo crenulata, glabra vel subtùs tantum in venarum axillis pubescentia; novella villosa.* Flores *albi odori plerumque per umbellas trichotomo-paucifloras terminales.* Calyx *segmentis* 5-9 *subulatis longis persistentibus.* Germen 2-*lobum.* Bacca *didyma, succo farcta, glabra, nigro pulcherrimè nitida, lobo utroque globoso monospermo.* Seminis integumentum *simplex. Varietas cum* flore duplici *frutex volubilis;* cum flore pleno *arbor ramis neque volubilibus neque scandentibus.*

arborescens. J. foliis oppositis aut verticillatè trinis, oblongis, floribus numerosis terminalibus corymbosis, corollæ laciniis 10-12, stigmate 2-lobo. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 94; *(ex. angl. vers.)*
Nyctanthes grandiflora. *Loureiro cochin.* 26.
Suptula. Nuva Mullika. *Sanscrit.*
Arbor *cum fronde simul sumta subbiorgyalis;* trunco *vix ullo;* ramis *plurimis robustis ligneis suberectis,* cortice *glabra cinerea:* surculi *villosi teretes.* Fol. *rarius terna aut alterna, ovato-cordata, acuminata, uncias* 2-4 *longa,* 1-3 *lata:* petiolus *brevis, cum articulo prope medium.* Flores *magni candidi odoratissimi,* pedunculis *trichotomo-trifloris haud rarò in paniculas magnas corymbiformes collectis;* bracteis *subulatis villosis.* Cal. *segmentis* 5-6 *subulatis incurvatis villosis.* Cor. *tubo calycem superante, laciniis linearibus subacutis.* Antheræ *ovatæ tubo inclusæ.* Germ. *turbinatum.* Stigma *tubum medio tenùs adscendens.*
Species latifolio *perquam affinis, illa vero volubilis, hæc per se stans et erecta.*
Bengalæ in plagis elevatioribus indigena.

latifolium. J. fruticosum, volubile; foliis oppositis petiolatis cordatis corymbis terminalibus, calycis segmentis subulatis 5-7; corollæ laciniis linearibus cuspidatis 10-12; baccis reniformi-bilobis. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 98; *(ex angl. vers.)*
Congenerum maximum. Caulis *volubilis aut scandens ligneus,* ramis *strictis sæpiusque patentibus,* ramulis *oppositis glabris.* Fol. *petiolata, opposita, oblonga latève cordata, acuta, glabra, mensurâ varia.* Corymbi *terminales diffusè trichotomi, floribus magnis candidis odoratis.* Cal. *tubo brevi, segmentis constanter ferè quinis.* Corollæ *laciniis* 8-12 *angustis patentibus.* Bacca *sæpiùs didyma, reniformis, vel nunc, lobi alterius abortu, oblonga.*
Montium Circarsensium indigena.

undulatum. J. *Suprà vol.* 6. *fol.* 436.
Jasminum undulatum *Roxburghii, ab illo pro eodem cum varietate primâ* Jasmini Sambac *habitum, forsan à planta chinensi Linnæi, quæ est nostra, diversum est.*

simplicifolium. J. fruticosum, patens; foliis oblongis glabratis, floribus 3-plurimis terminalibus, corollæ laciniis 6-8, linearibus, acutis, tubo æqualibus. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 96; *(ex angl. vers.)*
Jasminum simplicifolium. *Forst. prod.* 3. 7. *Vahl. enumer.* 1. 27. *Curtis's magaz.* 980; *(ex mente Wallichii autopsæ.)*
Truncus *ferè nullus,* ramis *ligneis robustis multiplicibus teretibus glabris, ramulosis,* ramulis *quaquaversùs patentibus.* Fol. *brevè petiolata,*

opposita, lævissima, uncias longa 2, *lata* 1. Flores *à trinis ad multiplices in paniculam decussato-trichotomam congregatos;* pedicellis *clavatis glabris teretibus;* bracteis *minutis subulatis.* Cal. *campanulatus,* 5-*dentatus.* Corollæ *tubus calyce multotiès longior;* laciniæ *tubum circitèr æquantes.* Antheræ *semierectæ.* Stylus *tubo duplo brevior.* Stigma 2-*fidum.*

Insularum Amicorum indigena.

elongatum. J. scandens; foliis oppositis alternis lanceolatis utrinque villosis, corymbis terminalibus, corollæ laciniis 8-12, linearibus; stigmate bifido. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 89; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Jasminum elongatum. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 28.

Nyctanthes elongata. *Linn. suppl.* 82. *Bergius in act. angl.* 1772. 290. *tab.* 11.

Truncus *longus, vagus scandensve;* cortex *adulta cinereo-pallens, novella villosa.* Fol. *brevè petiolata, lanceolata vel ovato-lanceolata, mollissima,* 1-5-*uncialia.* Flores *candidi, majusculi odori, aut simplicitèr per trinos vel nunc in corymbum amplum compositum dispositi:* pedicelli *clavati uti* bracteæ *quoque breves subulatæ villosi.* Cal. *segmentis* 5-6 *brevibus subulatis.* Corollæ *tubus suprà extumidus: limbi laciniæ, margine revolutæ.* Fil^a^. *brevia.* Antheræ *tubo subemicantes.* Germ. *turbinatum.* Stylus *unà cum* stigmate *bilobo antheras adæquans.* —*À J.* arborescenti *tam ex pubescentià et habitû scandente quam ex foliorum formâ diversum. Illic folia cordata glabra, hìc lanceolata villosa.*

Ostia gangetica et sylvas Hidegelee circumvicinas habitans.

trinerve. J. læve, scandens; foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis glabratis trinervibus, acumine longo, floribus terminalibus axillaribusque, solitariis, calycis segmentis 6-7 subulatis, corollæ laciniis 6-8, subfiliformibus tubum longum excedentibus. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 91; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Jasminum trinerve. *Vahl symb. bot.* 3. 2. *Enumer.* 1. 28.

Mogorium acuminatum. *Lamarck illustr.* 1. 23.

Excelsas conscendens arbores. Truncus *cum ramis simul pluriorgyalis.* Cortex *adulta cinerea scabra, novella viridis lævis.* Fol. *firma, lucida,* 3-4-*uncialia latitudine* 1-2-*unciali, acumine longo subtili,* petiolo *brevi, cum articulo conspicuo medio.* Flores *subsessiles solitarii (v. noveni) maximi candidi odoratissimi.* Cal. *brevè tubulosus, lævis, segmentis ad tubi medium circitèr attingentibus.* Cor. *tubo supra medium pro capiendis staminibus dilatato; limbo patente.* Fil^a^. *brevia.* Anth^æ^. *lineares.* Germ. *ovale bilobum.* Stylus *tubo æqualis.* Stigma 2-*fidum.*

Silheti sylvosa habitans.

scandens. J. volubile, fruticosum, glabrum; foliis oppositis, cordato-oblongis acuminatis, corymbis sphæricis trichotomis terminalibus, calycis segmentis setaceis 6-7, corollæ laciniis 6-8 lanceolatis peracutis tubo clavato subæqualibus; stigmate bilobo. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 88; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Jasminum scandens. *Vahl symb.* 3. 2. *Enumer.* 1. 27.

Nyctanthes scandens. *Retz. obs.* 5. 9.

Truncus *subnullus; sed* rami *plurimi lignei longissimi teretes glabri, primùm scandentes, deinde volubiles.* Fol. *glabra, utrinque sublucida, imâ ferè de basi in acumen subtile attenuata,* petiolo *complanato canaliculato.* Corymbi *subrotundo-congesti, ramorum principalium e trichotomiis pluribus compositi,* pedunculo communi pedicellisque *brevibus villosis.* Flores *copiosi, candidi, exquisitè fragrantes.* Cal. *villosus, segmentis patentibus.* Corollæ *tubus de infernè orificio tenùs sensìm ampliatus, duplo*

longior calyce; limbi laciniæ tubo aliquantulò breviores. Germ. *turbinatum.*

Plagarum australiorum Bengalæ indigena.

hirsutum. J. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 15.
Jasminum pubescens. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 90.
Maghyun, Koondum. *Asiat. res.* 244; *(Calcutta ed.)*

æmulum. J. foliis latè ovatis subacuminatis pubescentibus basi integris subtùs mollibus, floribus sexfidis, laciniis calycis subulatis tubo longioribus, seminis integumento cribroso. *Brown prod.* 1. 521.

Obs. *Nimis affine J.* hirsuto *Willd. Smith exot. bot.* 2. 117. *t.* 118. *quod differt foliis cordatis, non acuminatis, suprà magis pubescentibus, dentibus calycinis longioribus angustioribus, floribus magìs congestis.* Nyctanthes hirsuta *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 1. 6. *primùm ni fallor omninò mutuata fuit ab Icone et præsertìm descriptione Rava-Pou* Rheede malab. 4. 99. t. 48. *Brown.*

Novæ Hollandiæ indigena.

angustifolium. J fruticosum læve volubile; foliis oppositis petiolatis ovatis glabris nitidis saturatè viridibus, floribus 1-3 terminalibus, calyce et corolla 8-9-fidis; bacca simplici. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 95; *(ex angl. vers.)*
Jasminum angustifolium. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 36. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 29.
Jasminum vimineum. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 36.
Nyctanthes angustifolia. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 18.
Nyctanthes viminea. *Retz. obs. bot.* 3. 9.
Nyctanthes triflora. *Burman. ind.* 4. *t.* 2?
Katu-pitsjegam-mulla. *Rheede malab.* 6. 93. *t.* 53.

Truncus ramique *lignei.* Fol. *firma ovato-oblonga vel oblonga modòve subcordata avenia, acumine subtili;* petiolo *brevi.* Flores *magni stellati, albi, rubro, dilutissimè tincti, odore peculiari jucundissimo præditi;* pedicellis *clavatis glabris.* Cal. *brevè tubulosus, segmentis acutis.* Cor. *laciniis lanceolatis.* Stylus *brevis.* Stigma *lanceolatum.* Bacca *oblonga.*

In sylvis coromandelianis vulgaris.

laurifolium. J. *Suprà vol.* 7. *fol.* 521; *(ubi pro varietate possibili* angustifolii *ponitur.)*

bracteatum. J. volubile; foliis oppositis ovato-oblongis acutis villosis, floribus 3-5-11, bracteoso-fasciculatis terminalibus, calycis segmentis subulatis 5-7, corollæ laciniis oblongis attenuatis 5-8, apice rotundatis, stylo superante tubum, stigmate simplici. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 92; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Truncus *vix ullus,* ramis *numerosis ligneis volubilibus scandentibusque per excelsas arbores ad usque cacumina irrepentibus:* surculi *teretes pube copiosâ molli viridi pallente tecti.* Fol. 2-3-*uncialia latitudine* 1-2-*unciali.* Flores *subsessiles numerosi, majusculi, candidi, odori, ramos vel ramulos axillares simplicitèr vel decompositè terminantes:* bracteæ exteriores *ovato-cordatæ (ut et* tenera) *qualibet pars, fruticis villosæ, per paria inæqualia fasciculo singulo subtensæ,* interiores *subulatæ minores.* Cal. *villosus, brevè tubulosus.* Cor. *glabra, tubo subcylindrico calycem æquante; laciniis obtusis cum mucrone.* Stylus *tubo exsertus:* stigma *lineare integrum, sulco verticali utrinque insculptum.* Bacca *duplex vel abortû simplex, glabra, nigro-lucescens, farcta succo, lobis binis ovalibus magnitudine pisi minoris, deorsum à medio unitis:* semen *ovale,* integumento *duplici nigricante,* exteriori *e fibris lanosis contexto, interiori tenuiori teneriori.*

Sumatræ indigena.

coarctatum. J. fruticosum; foliis oblongis glabris acutis, corymbis confertis pedunculatis terminalibus, floribus subsessilibus trinis, bracteis amplis, calyce 5-fido. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 91; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Frutex *ramosissimus, ab aliis sui generis incolis indicanis in eo differens quod scandere vel se diffundere minimè tendat. Copiâ florum et corymbo congesto parvo reliquis dignoscendum.*

In montosis Chittagong proveniens.

tubiflorum. J. scandens; foliis subsessilibus ovato-oblongis glabris, floribus 3-5 brevè pedunculatis terminalibus, calycis segmentis subulatis 7-8 a longissimo corollæ tubo sexies superatis, baccis ovatis. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 96; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Species ex tubo gracili limbum 7-8-partitum longitudine triplicante facillimè notu.

Insularum malayarum indigena.

gracile. J. *Suprà vol.* 8. *fol.* 606.

volubile. J. foliis simplicibus oppositis ovatis glabris, paniculâ terminali, ramis volubilibus. *Rœmer et Schultes syst. veg.* 1. 79. *Jacq. hort. Schœnb.* 3. *t.* 321. *Ejusd. fragm. t.* 44. *f.* 2.

Capitis Bonæ Spei indigena.

glaucum. J. foliis lanceolatis mucronatis subcoriaceis, pedunculis terminalibus subtrifloris. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 30.

Jasminum glaucum. *Thunb. prod.* 2. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. *Ventenat. cels.* 55. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 16.

Jasminum rivulare. *Salisb. stirp. rar.* 15. *tab.* 8.

Nyctanthes glauca. *Linn. suppl.* 82.

Mogorium myrtifolium. *Lamarck illustr.* 1. 23.

Mogorium ligustrifolium. *Lamarck illustr.* 1. 25.

Capitis Bonæ Spei indigena.

ruizianum. J. foliis lanceolato-ellipticis, pedunculis axillaribus terminalibusque unifloris. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 28; *(sub* J. lanceolato.)

Jasminum lanceolatum. *Ruiz et Pavon fl. peruv.* 1[d]. *t.* 7. *f.* α: (cum nomine specifico aliâ diversâ specie occupato.)

oblongum. J. foliis oblongis mucronatis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris. *Vahl. enumer.* 1. 29.

Jasminum oblongum. *Burm. ind.* 6. *t.* 3. *f.* 2.

sessiliflorum. J. foliis oblongo-ovatis acutis lucidis, floribus terminalibus sessilibus. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 29.

dichotomum. J. foliis ovatis glaberrimis, paniculis terminalibus dichotomis, calycibus subulatis. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 26.

molle. J. foliis ovatis acutis acuminatisve pubescentibus subtus mollissimis, pedunculis terminalibus trichotomis, calycis dentibus brevissimis. *Brown prod.* 1. 521.

acuminatum. J. foliis ovatis acuminatis glabris, petioli articulo superiore 5-6-iesve longiore, calycibus campanulatis, dentibus brevissimis. *Brown prod.* 1. 521.

Foliis subternatis v. ternatis.

heterophyllum. J. arboreum; foliis firmis petiolatis, alternis, simplicibus ternatisve, oblongis vel lato-ovatis acuminatis, undulatis, lucidis, paniculis fastigiato-trichotomis patentibus terminalibus, calycis ur-

ceolati dentibus subulatis, corollæ laciniis oblongis, tubo æqualibus. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 99 *et* 164; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Gooje et Javana. *Nepalicè.*

Arbor staturæ mediocris, ramis longis subdiffusis. Fol. *formâ et mensurâ pro ætate ramorum adeo varia ut prima fronte specierum distinctarum censeretis, suntque diversimodò simplicia vel ternata, interdum vel etiam binata, modò ovato-oblonga vel lato-ovata atque subcordata sæpiùs alterna, in surculis et ramis novellis opposita, 3-uncialia ad triplo longiora latitudine 2-3-4 unciali, glaberrima, longe acuminata, basi rotundata vel subinæqualia, suprà nitida, subtùs pallida, costâ mediâ prominente venas utrinque emittente longas suboppositas arcuato-obliquas marginem versus reticulatè confluentes:* petiolus *gracilis unisulcus (uti et pedunculus foliumque ad venas subtùs) villosus;* communis 1-2 *uncialis;* partiales *breves; ambo utrinque articulati.* Paniculæ *decomposito-cymosæ magnæ patentes, folia plus minus superantes;* bracteæ *caducæ ramulis singulis suppositæ:* pedicelli *graciles, lenti, ut quoque calyx pubescentes.* Flores *terni, lutei numerosi, odore gratissimo.* Corollæ *tubus semuncialis striatus, cylindraceus.* Stam[a]. *tubo subexserta. Congenerum maxima.*

Nepalæ indigena.

auriculatum. J. *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 264.

didymum. J. foliis ternatis; foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, racemis axillaribus. *Vahl symb. bot.* 3. 2.

Jasminum didymum. *Forst. prod. n.* 8. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 32.

divaricatum. J. foliis ternatis cum petiolis ramisque glabris: foliolis subovatis, dentibus calycis obsoletis, seminis integumento perforato. *Brown prod.* 1. 522.

OBS. Jasminum didymum *Forst. prod. n.* 8. *huic proximum, sed distinctum, seminis integumento reticulato-criboso (arillus auctorum) et petiolis ramulisque novellis pubescentibus.* Brown.

flexile. J. glabrum; foliis ternatis, foliolis ovato oblongis acuminatis, racemis axillaribus brachiatis, caule scandente. *Vahl symb. bot.* 3. 1.

Jasminum flexile. *Vahl. enumer.* 1. 31.

tortuosum. J. foliolis oppositis, foliis lanceolatis mucronatis, caule volubili, ramis pubescentibus. *Willd. enumer.* 1. 10.

Jasminum flexile. *Jacq. hort. Schœnb.* 4. 46. *tab.* 490.

Indiæ orientalis indigena.

paniculatum. J. *Suprà vol.* 8. *fol.* 690.

dispermum. J. fruticosum, scandens, glabrum; foliis oppositis inæqualitèr ternatis, foliolis ovato-oblongis acuminatis 5-nervibus, corymbis terminalibus axillaribusque, calycis campanulati dentibus subulatis, corollæ laciniis oblongis obtusis; bacca didyma disperma. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 99; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Frutex *ramosus diffusus,* ramis *gracilibus tetragonis divaricatis punctatis?* Folia *remota:* foliola *membranacea longè acuminata basi rotundata modoque indentata, terminale sub4unciale, lateralia triplo minora subsessilia, nervis nonnullis transversè de costa aliisque 5 de basi derivantibus et cum vena flexuosa submarginali confluentibus:* petiolus *gracilis, curvatus, uncialis, exarticulatus? unisulcus.* Corymbi *ovati,* pedicellis 4-*gonis* 3-*floris* bracteis 2 *oppositis subulatis ad basin.* Flores *albi, magni, odori tubo clavato subunciali, limbum 5-partitum circitèr*

æquante. Bacca *fusco-purpurea, mole fere Olivæ parvæ, cuticula libera diaphana.*
Nepalæ indigena.

lanceolatum. J. fruticosum, erectum; foliis ternatis, corymbis terminalibus. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 97.
In Silhet inter arbusta crescens.

lineare. J. foliis ternatis suboppositis pubescentibus: foliolis linearibus acutis, ramis teretibus, paniculis axillaribus trichotomis. *Brown prod.* 1. 521.

azoricum. J. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 18.

angulare. J. foliis ternatis ovatis, ramulis àngulatis petiolisque villosis, pedunculis axillaribus trifloris, calycibus tubulosis. *Vahl symb. bot.* 3. 1.
Jasminum capense. *Thunb. prod. fl. cap.* 2. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 32.

fruticans. J. *Curtis's botan. magaz.* 461.

Foliis subpinnatis et pinnatis.

humile. J. *Suprà vol.* 5. *fol.* 350.

revolutum. J. *Suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 178.

odoratissimum. J. *Curtis's botan. magaz.* 285.

grandiflorum. J. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 91.

officinale. J. *Curtis's botan. magaz.* 31.
Imeretiæ et regionum adjacentium indigena.

nervosum. J. foliis pinnatis: foliolis ovatis trinerviis, pedunculis multifloris, caule scandente. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 34.
Jasminum nervosum. *Loureiro cochin.* 20.

NOTES.

Papaver floribundum. *Suprà vol. 2. fol.* 134.
Add the following synonym in the above article:
Papaver virgatum. *Smith in Rees's cyclop. n.* 9.

Canna gigantea. *Suprà vol. 4. fol.* 206.

Owing to a mistake in the remarks on Dr. Roxburgh's descriptions of Scitamineous plants by Mr. Roscoe, in the 10th volume of the Linnæan Transactions, we not only did not recognize CANNA *gigantea* of Redouté in CANNA *latifolia* of that celebrated writer, but were led to suspec his CANNA *patens* to be CANNA *gigantea*. Mr. Roscoe, in a subsequent letter to us, has set this matter right, and sent an amended character of *latifolia* for our use: so that the front of the above article should be now altered as follows; the name of *latifolia*, having seniority of that of *gigantea*, must be preferred, and the doubtful synonym of *patens* omitted.

CANNA latifolia.
Woolly-stem'd Indian-shot.

C. *latifolia*, corollæ limbi interioris labio superiore tripartito, laciniis acutis vagè patentibus, labello spathulato obsoletè lobato; stylo petaloideo; foliis lato-ovatis; caule lanato. *Roscoe MSS.; (ex angl. vers.)*
Canna latifolia. *Roscoe in linn. soc. transact.* 10.
Canna gigantea. *Redouté liliac.* 331. *Nob. suprà loc. cit. (excluso* CANNA patente.)

Canna Lamberti. *Suprà vol. 6. fol.* 470.

We have no doubt that the prototype sample of the CANNA *indica* of the Flora Peruviana has been too hastily referred to the species of the above article; and that if Mr. Lindley, whose acuteness is seldom at fault, had had an opportunity of comparing the CANNA *edulis* of the present volume with that sample, he would not have hesitated in referring it to the latter species, to which we have ourselves applied it. (See No. 775.)

We understand from Mr. Roscoe, who, according to his usual courtesy, has favoured us with the distinctive character intended for CANNA *Lamberti*, in his approaching work on the Monandrous Class, that the plant is known in some Nurseries by the title of *maxima*, a name that applies neither to the whole nor to a part.

" CANNA *Lamberti*, corollæ limbo interiore bilabiato, labio superiore " tripartito, laciniis integris, duobus majoribus, ovatis, latè unguiculatis, " labio inferiore integro, revoluto, foliis lato-lanceolatis inæquilateris. *Roscoe MSS.; (ex angl. vers.)*

Gnidia denudata. *Suprà fol.* 757.

We cannot agree with the ingenious botanist by whom the above article was contributed to our work, in considering the subject of it in the light of a plant that bears about itself that which precaution has taught us to consider as sufficient evidence of distinctness as a species; and we are led to reserve it for further proof and future decision, under the following front arrangement:

GNIDIA imbricata. β.

G. *imbricata,* foliis quadrifariàm imbricatis sericeis, floribus terminalibus in axillis foliorum. *Linn. suppl.* 225.

Gnidia imbricata. *Thunb. prod.* 76. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 427.

(β.) *denudata,* foliis ovato-oblongis quadrifariàm imbricatis pilosis trinervibus : nervis denudatis, floribus terminalibus villosis : villis sparsis patentibus. *Lindley suprà loc. cit.*

We admit, after all, this mode to be a mere evasion of the question : but we prefer such evasion to the risk of foisting a non-entity into the history of Nature for an incontrovertible species.

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TO

THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING VOLUMES.

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